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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Brezhnev Replies to Palme's Arms Proposals AA 1
HORIZONT Interviews USSR Col Gen Chervov AA 1
[East Berlin HORIZONT No 21]
PRAVDA: Zhukov Calls For Nuclear Freeze [25 May] AA 3
IZVESTIYA Feature on Worldwide Peace Drive [23 May] AA 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Korionov Reviews Week's Events in PRAVDA [23 May] CC 1

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

Moscow Condemns British Use of Force in Dispute DD 1
[Volgin]
Moscow on U.S. 'Imperialist' Falklands Policy DD 1
[Mashkin]
U.S. Military Aid to Britain Continues [Levchenko] DD 2
U.S., Chilean Support For Britain Criticized DD 3
Olin Commentary DD 3
Chilean Supply Lines DD 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Clark's Remarks on U.S. Global Strategy Hit A 1
[PRAVDA 24 May]
Restricting U.S. Imports Aim of Food Program [Kozyakov] A 2

SOUTH ASIA

Rashidov Receives Indian Information Minister D 1
IZVESTIYA on U.S., Pakistan Axis Against DRA D 1
[Rumyantsev, 19 May]
Afghan 'Terrorists' Training in Pakistan Reported D 3
India Protests 'Fabricated' Attack Stories D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TASS Disputes U.S. Press on SRV Workers in USSR [Verlin] E 1
Haig Report Cover for U.S. CW Development E 1
[Ganshin in IZVESTIYA 19 May]
KPRP Member Chea Sim Arrives in Moscow 26 May [SPK] E 2
Late Report: SRV's Le Duan Arrives in Moscow E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Views Hungarian Economic Experiment F 1
[Dardykin, 14 May]
Hungary's Aid to Disadvantaged Farms Described F 3
[Gerasimov in PRAVDA 20 May]
TV Reports on Private Greenhouses in Hungary F 3
APN Commentator Attacks U.S. Role in Poland F 4
[Chernov in Prague RUDE PRAVO 14 May]
TRUD Cites Polish Paper on Crime Rate in 1981 [11 May] F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Material on Kirchschlaeger Visit to USSR G 1
TASS Report on Talks G 1
Activities in Moscow G 2
Brezhnev, Others Attend Dinner G 2
Brezhnev Speech G 3
Kirchschlaeger Reply G 4
Departs for Tashkent G 5
Gromyko, Pahr Meet G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Libya's Jallud Arrives in Moscow 26 May H 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Criticizes African Policy of West H 1
Arkhipov Holds Talks With Syrian Prime Minister H 1
Direct U.S. Military Aid to Israel Increased [Kuvaldin] H 2
Kuwait Paper Interviews Soviet Mideast Experts H 2
[AL-QABAS]
Part One: Primakov [24 May] H 2
Parts Two, Three: Trofimenko [25-26 May] H 5
Kuwait Severs Relations With Zaire, Costa Rica H 7
OPEC Conference, Iranian Oil Output Assessed [Lebedeva] H 7
Oil Tanker Service Between Iran, USSR Via Caspian H 9
[Safin in VYSHKA 5 May]
Journal Attacks U.S. Policy in Persian Gulf H 9
[SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA May]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ustinov Receives Mozambique's Dos Santos J 1
Angolan Parliamentarians Complete USSR Visit J 1
[PRAVDA 22 May]
African Officials on New Israel-Zaire Relations J 1
IZVESTIYA Notes USSR-Congo Ties on Treaty Jubilee J 2
[Sidorov, 14 May]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Visit to Seychelles J 3
Admiral Calls for Peace Zone J 3
[Pichugin, 11 May]
Warships End Visit [13 May] J 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Names Fedorchuk To Replace Andropov R 1
Party-Government Decision on Agricultural Complex R 1
Party-Government Resolution on State Farms R 2
Central Committee Holds News Media Conference R 2
Shcherbitskiy Presents Brezhnev With Kiev Medal R 3
Government Aide Views Work of State Apparatus R 3
[Smirtyukov in PRAVDA 15 May]
Nationalities Policy Refutes Russification Claim R 8
[Prokhorov]
IZVESTIYA Announces German-Language Anthology R 9
[Belger, 16 May]
DPA Reports Demonstration by 'Ethnic' Germans R 9
Korchnoy's Son Released From Labor Camp [AFP] R 9
Aliyev Attends Composer's Funeral in Baku R 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Correction to Trapeznikov on Management Changes S 1
Ministries Blamed for North's Equipment Lags S 1
[Lisin, Parfenov in PRAVDA 7 May]
Ukraine Gas Pipeline Section Progressing Rapidly S 1
Klauson Writes on Ministries' Unrealistic Plans S 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 May]
Orenburg Farms' Fuel Use Shortcomings Cited S 2
[Sazanov in PRAVDA 12 May]
New Oil Tanker Launched, Facing Sea Trials S 2
[Artemenko in PRAVDA 13 May]
Briefs: New Gas Deposits; Gas to Novopskov S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

January-April Stockraising Figures Reported T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 21]
IZVESTIYA Reports Spring Sowing Progress [20 May] T 3
Tadzhik Paper Discusses Fodder Shortage T 5
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 16 May]

BREZHNEV REPLIES TO PALME'S ARMS PROPOSALS

LD261732 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev has been presented with the proposals and recommendations worked out by the independent Commission on Disarmament and Security, as well as with accompanying letter of its chairman, the prominent Swedish political figure Olof Palme. The commission proposals and recommendations will be presented to the 2nd emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, to heads of state and government.

In his letter, Olof Palme, stressing that the people on the commission hold different ideological and political views, cites those substantive conclusions which received general approval and provided the basis for the recommendations and proposals of the committion. This, above all, includes the conclusion that there will be no winners in the nuclear war and that the supreme responsibility lies in preventing the flaring up of a war, and in preserving peace. Secondly, this is the conviction that the belief in the possibility of a limited nuclear war is a dangerous illusion and, thirdly, the confidence in the need to replace the concept of deterrence based on stockpiling nuclear weapons by a doctrine of security for all.

Leonid Brezhnev has sent an answer to Olof Palme, which says:

"It was with interest that I familiarised myself with your letter. The proposals and recommendations of the commission headed by you, will be studied with due attention.

Since the time of our last meeting the Soviet Union has tabled a number of important initiatives aimed at limiting the arms race. We are resolved to continue our efforts in this field without a let-up. Among other things, we intend to do everything that depends on us so that the 2nd emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament could be a success.

Proposing our initiatives, we at the same time are always prepared to heed and accommodate constructive proposals put forward by other governments of public. I wish to express the hope that the work of the commission you are heading will serve the cause of peace and security."

HORIZONT INTERVIEWS USSR COL GEN CHERVOV

AU260844 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 21, 1982 p 4

[APN interview with Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, member of the USSR Military Forces General Staff: "What is Behind the U.S. 'Pillbox Strategy'?; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: The American press has recently been running a great number of articles dealing with the problem of survival in a nuclear war. They are even talking about a "pillbox strategy"?

Answer: People in the United States indeed have the unfortunate tendency and strange "hobby" of preparing themselves for a forthcoming disaster. "Survival clubs" are even being established in certain U.S. states. The members of these clubs are digging shelters and building pillboxes, and on the whole trying to frighten people.

At the same time propaganda noise is being made about the so-called pillbox strategy, which should represent the "underground foundation" for the Pentagon doctrine of the so-called "limited nuclear war." The goal of this "pillbox strategy" appears in an article written by Robert Sheer for the Los Angeles TIMES and published on 24 January 1982 which sums up quite unmistakable statements of official American institutions on this subject and reads as follows: "A nuclear arms conflict will not lead to total destruction."

The article further reads as follows: "Provided that there is an adequate civil defense system, the United States will not need more than 2, or 4 years to overcome the results of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union." The article further states as follows: "The United States is capable of surviving a nuclear strike and after a relatively short period this country could start to eliminate the results of this strike." And further: "The Americans will not be helpless. They will survive and will be capable of overcoming all environmental problems caused by a nuclear arms explosion."

Now, what is the purpose of all this talk?

The true purpose is to create a psychological atmosphere of "acceptance" of nuclear war and to convince the population that nuclear war, after all, is not so terrible. The American people should resign themselves to the tremendous expansion of the arms race under the Reagan administration.

Question: What can you say -- in this connection -- about the so-called limited nuclear war, which is also being widely propagated?

Answer: A limited nuclear war under the present circumstances -- this is an illusion. What does the term "limited" actually imply? From the military point of view this would mean a hundred, or at least dozens of nuclear strikes. Can we really imagine that the other side would sit back in such a case and count the strikes, saying: "Now we have received 18 blows and we must also answer with 18 blows!" Is it not rather that each side is aiming at certain targets to be destroyed at certain times? Will either of the two sides let itself be guided by the thought that a certain limit should not be crossed?

Theoretically, this could perhaps be considered. In practice, however, and especially under conditions of war, when the system of communications might equally be destroyed -- it is crazy to rely upon such considerations.

We should by no means proceed from the possibility of a limited nuclear conflict, but in any case and by all means from the unacceptability and inadmissibility of such a conflict altogether. This is the Soviet point of view.

Question: How would you describe the Soviet military doctrine as regards nuclear war?

Answer: This point of view has been submitted by leading personalities in the USSR. Even in official documents it has been accurately set forth. Leonid Brezhnev appealed once again to the United States on 21 October 1981 to support the proposal of the Soviet Union to renounce being the first to employ nuclear weapons. If there is no first nuclear strike, there will, consequently, be no second one, nor will there follow any strikes, and the question about a nuclear war as such would disappear from the agenda.

The Soviet military doctrine has a pronouncedly defensive character. The USSR considers nuclear attack to be the greatesr crime against mankind. "The Soviet Union has been and always will be a convinced opponent of such concepts," Leonid Brezhnev pointed out and further stated as follows: "Our efforts are aimed at not permitting either a first nor a second strike; our efforts are aimed at seeing to it that there is no nuclear war whatsoever."

When, however, U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger officially declare that "the United States will not stop at anything, not even at the use of nuclear weapons," then the USSR must think of protecting its state interests. Let us assume that there should really be a nuclear attack, what would others in the place of the Soviet leaders do? Should the Soviet Union raise its arms and remain defenseless?

We therefore consistently declare as follows: If and aggressor should carry out a nuclear arms attack against us, or against one of our allies, then he will receive the adequate retaliatory blow. I repeat: Only extraordinary circumstances, and an aggression against the Soviet Union itself or its allies, will force us to take recourse to the extreme means of self-defense. In other cases we fully exclude such a possibility.

The United States and the USSR today have sufficient means which make them capable, under favorable circumstances, of inflicting a strike of destructive force. No pillboxes can protect anyone from this.

Experts in the U.S. Defense Department worked out a report on "limited nuclear war" as early as 1975, and this report was read at a session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This report contains quite revealing facts on possible losses to be suffered by the United States in case of nuclear attack. Thus, for example, in case of a strike against the Whiteman Air Base in Missouri, 10.3 million people would perish; in case of attacks against other ICBM bases, 21.7 million people would die. Former U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara officially stated once that a strike by a strategic missiles against 200 U.S. towns would cause the death of 149 million people within a few hours and that, in such case, about two-thirds of the country's industrial potential would be destroyed.

We cannot help asking ourselves the following: Do the Pentagon strategists understand the extent of such figures and their possible consequences when they calculate possible losses in an exchange of nuclear strikes? At the conference of "Physicians From All Over the World for the Prevention of a Nuclear War," it was convincingly confirmed that, under the present circumstances, a nuclear war would be madness, and that such a conflict would be suicide in the true sense of this word. It would be a threat against all humanity. Some people can be called just one thing -- gamblers -- because they think of one war and then of two wars and more. It would certainly be a tragedy to further entrust political leadership to such people. Increasing vigilance is required.

PRAVDA: ZHUKOV CALLS FOR NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM261107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 5

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Not One More Nuclear Bomb"]

[Text] If you look at the speech by L.I. Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress, you can see clearly that the solutions and proposals elaborated by our party and state leadership with the aim of ending the senseless arms race are meeting with broad support from people of good will everywhere. Great interest is aroused, in particular, by the Soviet proposal concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons.

What specifically is referred to here? As the reader will recall, on 23 February last year it was stated clearly and precisely at our party's 26th congress: "We propose that agreement be reached on imposing a moratorium now on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities by the NATO countries and the USSR, that is, imposing a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the existing level of such facilities, including, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in the region." This proposal was unanimously supported by the party congress, the entire party and all the Soviet people.

In the 15 months since that time our party and state leadership has repeatedly returned to the question of a nuclear freeze, supplementing its moratorium proposal with substantial new elements.

On 16 March this year, speaking at the trade union congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated that the Soviet leadership, seeking to facilitate the attainment of a just agreement on a large-scale reduction in both sides' nuclear facilities in Europe, has decided to impose a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. The Soviet Union has imposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the arms of that type which are in that region and has also halted the replacement of old with new missiles.

The head of our party and state has now announced, speaking at the Komsomol congress, that the USSR is not only ceasing the construction of launchpads for medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, but is already carrying out a substantial reduction in the numbers of such missiles. At the same time he declared that the Soviet Union would be prepared to agree to freeze strategic nuclear weapons belonging to the USSR and the United States as soon as talks on reducing them begin.

Such a freeze, ensuring the preservation of stability in the international situation, would be important both in itself and as a factor facilitating progress toward radical strategic arms limitation and reduction.

This harmonious system of decisions and proposals from the Soviet Union is meeting with good will from many states whose leaders are aware of the mortal danger inherent in the intensification of the race for nuclear arms capable of destroying all living things on earth. Thus the Indian Government, as reported by the TIMES OF INDIA newspaper on 20 May, has decided to submit for examination by the UN General Assembly special session, which opens on 7 June, a proposal for a complete nuclear weapons freeze throughout the world. The message sent by the Indian Government to the UN Secretary General says that this proposal envisages a complete end to the production of nuclear arms and fissionable materials used in their manufacture, with a view to ensuring that all the nuclear installations existing in the world are used only for peaceful purposes.

The movement for a nuclear arms freeze is increasing in scale even in the United States itself.

I recently met a prominent American figure visting the USSR. He told me: "You know, major changes are taking place at home in the United States just now in the sentiments of many people. Whereas only a year ago, under the influence of incredibly forceful propaganda about the 'Soviet threat,' those people supported the course of stepping up the arms race proposed by Reagan, now they advocate freezing and then reducing arms. And -- this is particularly important -- this idea is actively propounded by many prominent politicians. A campaign recently conducted by the supporters of a nuclear arms freeze, in the course of which well-known experts explained what would happen after a nuclear explosion in the city or town where the people listening to the lecture live, opened many people's eyes to the real threat hanging over us."

These words are confirmed by public opinion polls now being published in the United States. Here are some results published by AP on 18 May: "Three out of every four Americans believe that the use of nuclear weapons would lead to a full-scale world war. Some 83 percent came out in favor of a freeze on nuclear weapons production."

"Why is nuclear arms policy causing such concern at present?" The well-informed Washington POST newspaper recently answered this question editorially as follows: "Ronald Reagan is to blame. In the opinion of many Americans and Europeans, under Reagan the danger of involvement in a nuclear war is much greater than under any of his predecessors. This opinion arises both from the administration's assertiveness in the foreign policy sphere and from ill-considered statements by the President and his closest advisers, talking about a 'tactical' nuclear war, arguing about inflicting 'warning' nuclear strikes, discussing the quality of the neutron bomb.... Too many people fear that Ronald Reagan will press the nuclear button."

A growing number of Americans are demanding a freeze on nuclear weapons, followed as soon as possible by their reduction. Back in March 1981 a nationwide conference of supporters of such a decision, held in Washington with the participation of dozens of antiwar and public organizations from 30 states, issued an "appeal for an end to the arms race." The collection of signatures for this appeal has become the main form of activity for an antiwar public coalition created at the conference under the title "National Campaign for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze."

This coalition now includes more than 100 different organizations, many of them highly influential. I will cite just the organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility." It has 20,000 members and 85 sections in 45 states.

Highly influential is the "Council for a Viable Peace" whose members include such prominent people as former Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Chief Paul Warnke, eminent arms control specialist Herbert Scoville, well-known professors John Galbraith and George Kistiakowsky, retired Adm John Lee and others.

An active advocate of the freezing of nuclear weapons is the "Ground Zero" organization headed by strategic arms specialist Roger Molander who worked on the Presidential National Security Council between 1974 and 1981. This organization has branches in 140 U.S. cities.

A number of prominent U.S. politicians have come out in support of the idea of freezing and then reducing nuclear arms. Moreover, some of them are probably considering what effect this may have on the outcome of the forthcoming congressional elections in the fall.

"It is time we all stood up and said 'enough!'" -- these determined words uttered by senator E. Kennedy on 16 March at a conference of U.S. business circles leaders are now on the lips of many Washington politicians. And it is no accident that the Senate draft resolution on freezing nuclear arms submitted by Kennedy and his colleague Hatfield already has the support of more than 190 senators and congressmen. "We have the support of millions of people throughout the United States. They believe that this nuclear madness must be stopped," E. Kennedy said.

In order to dampen the rapidly growing demand for a nuclear arms freeze, the Washington POST wrote on 12 May, President Reagan adjusted the official propaganda line and said that he advocates freezing and even sharply reducing nuclear arms. But...on one substantial condition -- first he must carry out the massive arms program he has mapped out.

But this propaganda move did not have the expected effect on Americans who are advocating an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons. Even the threats to treat antiwar movement participants as "communist agents," with all the ensuing consequences, did not help. T. Watson, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR and a major U.S. businessman, for example, interceded on their behalf, saying that the persecution of supporters of a nuclear weapons freeze is "reminiscent of the situation at the end of the fifties, or of the days when McCarthyism was on the rampage."

On 18 May support for the struggle for a weapons freeze was voiced by A. Harriman, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR and a veteran of U.S. diplomacy. "Until we achieve some sort of freeze on the present level of armaments," he said, "everything will be in danger. Obviously, that kind of agreement would not solve all the world's problems, but it would release the world from fear of war and would permit a calmer approach to the solution of many other problems.... I still see the need for cooperation between America and Russia in the interests of both countries."

The movement for a freeze on nuclear arms in the United States continues to gather momentum. Its leaders note that their positions on a whole range of questions are at odds with the Soviet Union's proposals, but there is some common ground. They believe, as we do, that the arms race must be halted immediately. Not a single extra nuclear bomb -- this simple idea, understood by all people, is encountering growing support everywhere. What is needed then is concrete accords which can and must be elaborated in the course of subsequent talks on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

The facts show, however, that the U.S. side at the current Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is ignoring the moratorium proposal. Moreover, Washington also rejects this idea in the sphere of strategic nuclear weapons.

Both Paul Nitze and Edward Rowney, who have the job of negotiating with the Soviet representatives, and their chief Eugene Rostow are sticking to the most extreme and tough positions. It is clear from their public statements that as far as they are concerned their only task is to impose on the Soviet Union a U.S. scheme which is essentially geared to ensuring U.S. military superiority.

As for the Soviet Union, our position was confirmed with the utmost clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Komsomol congress: "The destinies of war and peace depends largely on whether or not a Soviet-American accord is reached on limiting and reducing strategic arms. An honest and just agreement, one that does not infringe anyone's interest."

As our party and state leadership has repeatedly stated, agreements on these questions and on questions of reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe can and must be reached solely on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. And through their mass demonstrations this week the Soviet peace supporters are wholly and fully supporting this position, which is the only just one.

IZVESTIYA FEATURE ON WORLDWIDE PEACE DRIVE

PM261159 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 May, in the Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 a full-page feature under the heading "The Peoples of the World Demand: 'No! To the Arms Race!!" Alongside statistics on U.S. and NATO military spending and letters from Soviet citizens, the feature includes dispatches from Helsinki, Cologne, Hiroshima and Tokyo, and Washington. The 850-word Helsinki dispatch from correspondent N. Ivanov is headed "The Will of Millions: Reportage from the WPC," and surveys the contenet of letters received at WPC headquarters from all over the world. "West German public figure" Gunnar Matthiesen contributes a 500-word dispatch from Cologne headed "Lifting the Threat," in which he denies the need for arms "upgrading" and criticizes the U.S. Government for "rejecting all disarmament proposals out of hand." A 500-word Hiroshima and Tokyo dispatch from correspondent K. Reshidov, under the heading "Hiroshima Must Not Be Repeated," reports on the growth of the antinuclear movement in Japan.

Correspondent A. Palladin contributes a 700-word Washington dispatch headed "Worries and Hopes," devoted to U.S. opposition to the Reagan administration's nuclear arms policy. Palladin cites U.S. public figures such as Benjamin Spock, Herbert Scoville and Jeremy Stone in support of the antinuclear movement. The report includes the following passage:

"It is time we learned to distinguish firmness from belligerence," Marshal Shulman, who served as an expert on the USSR in the Carter administration, said, speaking in Washington the other day. "We often fall into the error of supposing that anything can be obtained from the Russians by the language of ultimatums. Although we do not usually say so out loud, the Soviet Union expresses greater readiness for talks than we do, displaying enviable flexibility in this respect.

"The Soviet leadership has a serious approach to disarmament questions," Paul Warnke, former head of the American delegation at the SALT II talks, reaffirmed in a talk with me. 'The Kremlin undoubtedly realizes what will happen in the event of even a 'limited' exchange of nuclear strikes."

The feature also includes an article by O. Kharkhardin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the text of which runs:

"Addressing delegations at the 19th Komsomol Congress and foreign delegations representing young people on all continents, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: 'We greet the young fighters for peace, for mankind's bright ideals, and we call on them to strengthen their solidarity and staunchly defend the planet's peaceful future! The baton of peace has been handed on to the world's young generation.'

"The baton of peace is on its way. The worldwide movement of peace supporters, which incorporates in its ranks -- many millions strong -- representatives of various political parties and trade union, women's, youth, scientific, cultural, religious and other mass organizations, is gaining strength every day.

"This is emerging particularly convincingly in West Europe, where the public is responding to the dangerous plans of Pentagon and NATO strategists with a mighty wave of mass demonstrations. For instance, in late 1981 antiwar demonstrations in Bonn attracted 300,000 people, in Rome -- 500,000, in London -- 250,000, in Amsterdam -- 400,000, in Brussels -- 200,000, in Paris -- 100,000, and so forth.

"This spring's peace offensive in European countries is also becoming really universal [vsenarodnyy]. Under the slogan 'Against the nuclear threat, for peace, for civilization, for life!' there were demonstrations during the 10 days for peace in Greece; tens of thousands of peace supporters in North Europe held demonstrations, with the demands 'For a nuclear-free north!' and 'For a nuclear-free Europe!' Mass rallies and demonstrations have taken place in Vienna, Bern, Luxembourg and the Portuguese city of Setubal.

"The participants in the large antiwar demonstrations resolutely condemn the imperialist circles' course of confrontation with the world of socialism, the course of the arms race. At the same time there is increasingly broad public support and approval for the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, which is reaffirmed by the constructive proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Unions Congress, in his address in Tashkent and most recently in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress.

"The other day a torch of peace was lit in ancient Olympia, and, after traveling the roads of many European countries, it will arrive in New York at the time of the commencement of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

"Representatives of the world public will deliver the baton of peace to New York. They intend to demand that the United Nations adopt resolute measures aimed at ending the arms race.

"It is important that from the platform of the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session the international public's viewpoint will be set forth more broadly than ever before. Representatives of the Soviet public will be among those who will speak from the high platform of the United Nations, to appeal on behalf of the international public for the implementation of concrete, radical measures in the cause of limiting the arms race and in the cause of disarmament. They will speak of our country's consistent struggle to avert the threat of war, of the mass antiwar actions of Soviet peace supporters in the recent week of action for security and cooperation in Europe. They will convey the thoughts and aspirations, wishes and demands of millions of Soviet people, which will be expressed in the course of the week of mass actions for peace and against the nuclear threat to be held 24 May through 1 June."

KORIONOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN PRAVDA

PM261021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 82 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin taught that we would like "to see as few general declarations, solemn promises and fine formulas as possible and as many as possible of the simplest, clearest decisions and measures that really lead to peace, not to say the complete elimination of the dangers of war." The CPSU piously follows the behests of its leader. In his speech at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Nowadays it is not enough to talk of peace. What are needed are specific and practical deeds. The key task in this respect today is to lower the nuclear confrontation in Europe, which has reached dangerous limits, and to end the continued buildup of nuclear potentials there. We must not allow a real threat of the momentary outbreak of a world nuclear holocaust to be created in Europe, where twice already world wars have begun."

L.I. Brezhnev's speech, full of concern for peace, is the main political event of the moment.

Peace Is Not a Gift From the Heavens

There has been no major war in the world for 37 years now. But this gift did not simply fall from the heavens. It was achieved through an extremely intensive struggle by peace-loving forces, in the vanguard of which marches our motherland, which is consistently implementing the CPSU's peace program. The might of the Soviet Union and the other forces of world socialism constitutes the foundation of our struggle to prevent war. The vigorous activity of all states and peoples, social forces and movements rejecting the imperialist policy of military adventures is devoted to the cause of defending peace. It is because the struggle for peace has become the cherished vital concern of millions of people in all countries that imperialism is not succeeding in discrediting the idea of detente.

But the more convinced the adherents of a "position of strength" policy become of this, the more furious are their efforts to reverse the present development of international relations. A few days ago the U.S. President signed National Security Council Directive 35, which defines the mode of deployment of the MX ICBM's. Observers abroad are concluding that the intention to concentrate a considerable number of MX missiles in a limited area of terrain confirms that Washington is not only not expecting a "strike" against the United States but, on the contrary, is concentrating the strategic potential for its own -- as the strategists over there put it -- preventive, selective and so forth nuclear strike. At the same time the construction of sites for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles has already begun in a number of West European countries. Work to create the Trident II missile and for the mass production of neutron and chemical weapons is continuing across the ocean.

The course of development is facing mankind with the question in the following terms: either peaceful creation and difficult but noble work to ensure happier and worthier living conditions or the madness and nightmare of nuclear annihilation.

The reason the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress have evoked a tremendous international response is that they show the peoples specific and realistic ways to preserve world peace.

The statesmen and politicians of different countries and world press organs are noting the businesslike nature of the USSR's proposals. It is admitted everywhere that the whole tone of the Soviet leader's speech, his announcement of the Soviet Union's unilateral ending of the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and slight reduction of the number of such missiles and also the constructive new proposals submitted by L.I. Brezhnev create a favorable climate for both the new round of the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and for the work of the upcoming second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The USSR's consistent peace-loving course places in a difficult position those circles in the Western countries and especially the United States which hate detente. The peoples' antiwar demonstrations have reached such a pitch that these circles can no longer avoid talks with the USSR. As U.S. Secretary of State Haig has admitted, the Russians are clearly in favor of real arms reductions. What about the Americans?

As is well known, Washington rejected out of hand the idea of a freeze on strategic weapons put forward by the Soviet Union. Why? Two "arguments" are adduced as justification: First, such a freeze, it is claimed, "would preserve the current Soviet superiority" and, second, "If the United States agreed to this approach, the USSR would have no incentive to make arms reductions."

The absurdity of these claims in self-evident. Official Washington representatives and institutions have repeatedly admitted that "the United States and the Soviet Union are approximately equal in the sphere of strategic nuclear might" (I quote the U.S. defense secretary's last annual report). After that, what remains of the fairy tales about "Soviet superiority"?

As for the other "argument," have people across the ocean still not realized that any attempt to speak with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" is known to be doomed to failure? Can the statements made the other day by General Rowny, who holds the key position in the negotiating machinery in Washington, contribute to the success of the dialogue: "We will be in a more advantageous position at the talks because we will be holding them from a position of strength." Have these gentlemen never learned anything?

The American's side insincerity is also evident from the fact that Washington would like to remove from the scope of the talks those types of strategic arms on which the United States is chiefly gambling at present -- the MX and Trident II strategic missiles, sea- and air-launched missiles, long-range cruise missiles and the corresponding British and French strategic systems are not taken into account at all in the U.S. proposals. This stance is in fact equivalent to the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, with the threat to it from the U.S. forward-based forces being retained. It cannot promote the favorable course of the talks, but isn't this what certain forces across the ocean actually want? It is no accident that the New York TIMES meaningfully remarks: "It remains to be seen how serious Reagan will be about the process of concluding some sort of agreement with the Soviet Union on the basis of his new proposals."

The USSR is proposing an honest, fair agreement that infringes no one's interests. It is in favor of talks conducted in the right key from the very beginning. Naturally, this stance is meeting with vigorous support from those forces on the planet that really desire peace. These forces are multiplying with every passing day. The Soviet peace initiatives are imparting fresh impetus to the further intensification of the antiwar, antimissile movement.

The week of mass action for peace and against the nuclear threat starts tomorrow in the Soviet Union. Over the course of this week tens of millions of Soviet people will state our people's unshakable determination to preserve the most valuable asset -- the right to a peaceful life.

Seeking a Way Out

Diplomatic activity in the West is increasingly focusing on two meetings that it is planned to hold in the first 1/3 of June. An economic summit of the heads of the seven major capitalist states will be held 4-6 June in Paris (Versailles) and a NATO council session at the level of heads of government and state will be held in Bonn 8-10 June.

The convening of the meeting is being preceded by intensive preparations, the reason for which France's LE MATIN a little while ago ascribed to the need to ensure conditions guaranteeing that "the meetings in June are neither a scrapheap of the most attractive but most unrealistic ideas, nor sessions where it is necessary to put on a brave face for a souvenir 'family photograph'."

Part of the preparations for the summit sessions has been a series of meetings between Western countries' statesmen. In the last few days, for instance, President F. Mitterrand of France paid a "private visit" to Hamburg for consultations with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and then traveled to London, where he had talks with British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

The Western press is making no secret of the fact that these meetings and talks reflected the considerable disagreements that exist both among the West European states themselves and between these countries as a whole and the United States.

Thus in its coverage of Mitterrand's visit to Hamburg REUTER reported that during it the French president made "thinly veiled attacks" on Britain for obstructing the conclusion of agreements within the EEC framework on questions of agricultural prices.

Despite the fact that the Western countries' leaders expressed solidarity with London's stance on the crisis over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the contradictions on other issues were very profound. Matters reached the point where seven members of the "Ten," extremely irritated with Britain's stance, voted a few days ago to establish new agricultural prices despite Britain's "veto." "The community," the FINANCIAL TIMES states, "is now experiencing the most serious political crisis since 1966."

As for the disagreements between the West European countries on the one hand and the United States on the other, Mitterrand's speech in Hamburg provides an illustration. Stressing the need for greater independence on the part of the West European countries. Mitterrand said, according to press reports: The Western alliance cannot serve merely to "ratify decisions taken by our biggest ally."

There is a growing understanding among broad strata of the West European population that, under cover of the slanderous ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat," American imperialism is seeking to implement mercenary aims directed toward the political and economic subordination of its NATO allies. The U.S. weekly the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE wrote 9 May: "Many Europeans believe America has gone crazy and has become a country whose foreign policy can be summed up as follows: 'The Russians are coming!' The Reagan administration's buildup of the armed forces and anti-Soviet crusades, which are taking place at a time when the majority of Europeans believe that detente is still in operation on their continent and that their main problems are economic, is making them keep a respectful distance from us."

The survey report by the FRG Federal Chancellery published in the last issue of DER SPIEGEL, whose authenticity was confirmed by Bonn government spokesman K. Boelling, is typical of the feeling in West Europe and particularly the FRG.

The foreign policy section of this document notes: "The impression is strengthening that forces which would like to abandon the detente policy of recent years are making themselves felt in the United States and also in Britain. If these forces prevail, the cold war will eventually be revived.... We will slide toward a point where all that has been achieved in recent years with respect to detente and cooperation may eventually crumble away."

The majority of the FRG population, the report admits, advocates continuing the detente policy, is in favor of disarmament talks, an independent policy by the federal government vis-a-vis the United States and more active economic cooperationwith the USSR, and approves the agreement with the Soviet Union on the construction of a gas pipeline. While noting that the FRG Government regards the United States as an ally and says "yes" to NATO, the report at the same time asserts: "The alliance (that is, NATO) is not a tool in the hands of the United States."

Of course, the report pays considerable dues to anti-Sovietism and contains many attacks on the Soviet Union and distortions of its policy.

The appearance of this document is clearly connected in considerable measure with the difficult position that prevails in the Bonn ruling coalition and pursues the aim of defending the foreign policy line of the chancellor and the Social Democratic Party of Germany leadership.

The spring NATO council session held a few days ago in Luxembourg had the aim of coordinating the positions of the United States and the West European bloc countries before the Atlantic summit. The American representatives spared no effort to secure the formulation of a draft final document for the June summit in Bonn that, as the New York Times wrote, would make it possible to guarantee Reagan "a more cordial reception from the politicians of the countries whose public is so alarmed...."

The participants in the NATO session in Luxembourg tried, as the saying goes, both to maintain their innocence and to make capital. On the one hand, forced to reckon with the sentiments of Europe's peoples, they stated their desire "to organize more constructive East-West relations with the aim of achieving real (!) detente through dialogue, negotiation and mutually advantageous contacts." And on the other hand, submitting to Washington's pressure, the NATO countries announced their "determination to maintain suitable military might" and to have "a wide range of conventional and nuclear armaments" and supported the American President's proposals, which are aimed, as is well known, at securing U.S. military superiority. The final document includes a clause recommending the NATO members to impose restrictions on the development of trade and economic relations with the socialist countries, formulates the NATO leadership's intention to expand the bloc's geographical zone of operation and also announces Spain's upcoming accession to the North Atlantic Treaty.

Notwithstanding all that, the Luxembourg session reflected the preservation of the substantial contradictions between the NATO partners. The Washington POST gloomily notes that in the alliance "disagreements over nuclear arms and nuclear doctrine are stronger than at any time in the last 26 years."

The spring NATO meeting confirmed yet again that the road down which aggressive U.S. circles are dragging their allies can produce nothing but a further deterioration in international tension. This road runs counter to the peoples' vital interests and will certainly be rejected by them.

MOSCOW CONDEMNS BRITISH USE OF FORCE IN DISPUTE

PY260707 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 26 May 82

[Nikolay Volgin commentary]

[Text] Our country's position was clearly established when the conflict over the islands broke out at the beginning of April. Because of England's attitude this conflict has turned into an armed confrontation.

I recall that our country's representative before the Security Council stated that the Soviet Union advocates the decolonization of the Malvinas/Falklands and that the conflict which had broken out should be solved through a shared negotiation.

Everything seems quite clear, but it is obviously not so for those who want to take advantage of the dramatic situation regarding the islands with anti-Soviet purposes.

The U.S. and UK propaganda apparatuses, for example, assert that the Anglo-Argentine conflict has granted the Soviet Union a chance to fish in troubled waters, obtain good propaganda results, and so on. They have even gone to the point of making an absurd statement that our country is allegedly interested that the crisis over the Malvinas turn into an armed confrontation between the East and West.

The Soviet Union's position regarding the solution of the conflict over the Malvinas/Falklands, right from the beginning has been different to that adopted by England and the United States. Right from the beginning of the conflict, England resorted to its armed forces, sending a fleet to the South Atlantic. As a result the war against Argentina started. The United States fully supports the attitude of its main ally within NATO and is even granting it aid in the armed struggle against Argentina.

The Soviet Union condemns the British use of force. It is believed in the Soviet Union that an end should be put immediately to the bloodshed and that a negotiated solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict is necessary.

The international public opinion, and the Latin American one in the first place, cannot disregard this difference of positions. In this regard it has been revealed who support a peaceful solution to the conflicts which arise and who base their hopes on force, who support anti-colonialism and who intend to preserve the colonial regime, who respect and fulfill the decisions of the international community which has condemned colonialism and who despise these decisions by not observing them.

Well, it has been clearly revealed in this regard who is genuinely interested in safeguarding peace and international security and who represents a threat due to the armed invasion of the Malvinas/Falklands Islands.

MOSCOW ON U.S. 'IMPERIALIST' FALKLANDS POLICY

PY260658 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 24 May 82

[From the feature program "Las Malvinas in Focus" by Valentin Mashkin]

[Excerpt] Good evening, dear listeners. I want to start by quoting the following phrase: The best war is that which is not waged. We, Soviets, believe in this phrase. It is from this viewpoint that we want to analyze the Anglo-Argentine conflict. In analyzing it, we want to state here that the Soviet Union supports the decolonization of the Malvinas Islands, or Falklands. It supports a negotiated solution to the conflict. The Malvinas Islands issue is part of a broader problem, that is, the problem of decolonization of those territories occupied today by colonialist powers in several regions of the world.

The responsibility for the situation that erupted around the islands rests with Great Britain, in the first place because for many years it has tenaciously refused to comply with the UN resolutions on decolonization of the islands; secondly, because it opposes a peaceful solution to its conflict with Argentina. The responsibility also rests with those countries supporting the British position, especially the United States.

Washington's support has encouraged London in seeking a military solution, only a military solution to the conflict. The imperialist nature of the U.S. policy toward Latin American countries has again been confirmed at the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Our listeners will recall that Washington already delivered tanker planes to London for refeuling the British ships which have been operating in the South Atlantic.

A State Department spokesman said that the British requests will be considered on a case by case basis and noted that no information will be given on materiel which may be delivered in the near future to the British military forces to keep their front in the Malvinas.

The United States saw in the Anglo-Argentine conflict the possibility of setting foot on an important strategic point in the South Atlantic since Brazil and Argentina had earlier refused to form a South Atlantic military bloc, the so-called OTAS [Organization del Tratado del Atlantico Sur].

Furthermore, by siding with the British, U.S. imperialism intends to give a lesson to all emerging countries. It seeks to tell them that what is happening today to Argentina could happen tomorrow to any other developing country. I believe, however, that the people can learn another lesson from all this. It is not the fictitious Soviet threat which is endangering world peace but the aggressive policy of imperialist forces, especially those of the United States and Great Britain.

Now, Argentina supports a negotiated solution to the conflict. President Leopoldo Galtieri has again confirmed this position in a message he sent to Pope John Paul II. In his message, the Argentine president noted that his country was willing to support any step aimed at suspending the military actions they had not provoked and which are designed to reestablish the British colonialist rule at the archipelego.

For her part, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is also known as the iron lady, indicated in her reply to the pope that her government did not intend to end the war. The British Government met today in London. Its directives to the task force dispatched to the South Atlantic continue to be the same: Intensify military operations until the Argentine troops cease to resist.

The FRG weekly DER SPIEGEL reports in its latest edition that certain British ships are equipped with tactical nuclear weapons which they would be authorized to use if unexpected circumstances arose. This is another example that British colonialism, supported by U.S. imperialism, is endangering world peace.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO BRITAIN CONTINUES

PY270650 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 26 May 82

[By Leonid Levchenko]

[Text] The government of Margaret Thatcher has ordered the commander of the British task force in the South Atlantic to intensify military operations on the Malvinas/Falkland Islands.

London has made this decision despite the appeals made by international public opinion to cease the bloodshed in this region.

There are reports from the area of military operations which state that there have been considerable casualties on both sides. With the sinking of the frigate Antelope, which is equipped with missiles, the British have lost the second frigate in the conflict region, and another two have been seriously damaged. According to British reports, eight Argentine planes were downed.

Argentine units attacked British troops positions in the beachhead that has been established in the archipelago. Moreover, the British command is obviously getting prepared to use [word indistinct] and more new British ships are being sent to the region of the region of the archipelago. According to British Defense Minister Nott, British forces in the South Atlantic total 26,000 men.

By seeking a military solution to the conflict, London is categorically rejecting the possibility of a cease-fire, while Argentina is favoring a peaceful solution to the problem. Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has stated that Argentina is willing to study a 3-day truce and that it favors the resumption of negotiations with the participation of the UN secrerary general. Costa Mendez condemned the position upheld by Washington official circles regarding the conflict. He said that the United States has openly supported Great Britain and thus has opposed Latin America. He added that this aid had been discussed within NATO.

It has been a long time since Washington took its mark off as a neutral intermediary and upheld an openly pro-British position. The U.S. reconnaissance services continue to supply information on Argentina to the British fleet. As the British newspaper DAILY MIRROR has reported, the Pentagon is willing to supply the British fleet with air-to-air missiles, with AWACS electronics reconnaissance planes, and with other war materiel.

Washington is trying to take advantage of the Anglo-Argentine conflict to expand the NATO radius of action to the South Atlantic region. It is no coincidence that the proposals which the British intend to impose on Agentina to solve the conflict include the control of NATO over the Malvinas-Falkland Islands, in other words the establishment of a colonial statue under the aegis of NATO.

During the UN Security Council debate on the present situation in the South Atlantic, neither London nor Washington -- which supports London -- have sought to solve the conflict on the basis of UN decolonization resolutions.

By categorically rejecting all peaceful initiatives, London, with the full approval of the U.S. Government, strives to achieve its colonial ambitions through armed intervention. All this may result in the extension of the conflict at the international level.

U.S., CHILEAN SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN CRITICIZED

Olin Commentary

LD262232 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 May 82

[Observer Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has urged the British Government not to attempt a big-scale military success in the conflict with Argentine over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. An anonymous official spokesman in Washington, when speaking to journalists about Mr Haig's move, said that it reflected the fact that the United States had no desire to become the scapegoat and be the target of Latin American feelings. Commentary is by our observer Viktor Olin, and here is what he writes:

Political observers analyzing the events in the South Atlantic conclude that from the very beginning of the conflict the U.S. stand was far from neutral. In the very first days of the crisis official Washington, using the smokescreen of Mr Haig's so-called peace mission, was giving secret assistance to Britain, supplying her with intelligence information about the situation in the area of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. Then the Washington administration began to openly express its sympathies with the colonialist aspirations of Mrs Thatcher's Tory government and promised extensive military support. Latest reports indicate that the United States has begun delivering a wide assortment of military materials intended as replacements for Britain's losses in the South Atlantic. Such U.S. position, coupled with diplomatic pressure on Argentina, has been regarded in Latin America as overt disregard of existing agreements followed up by moves in favor of Washington's NATO partners.

There is a widely expressed view in Latin America that the United States has actually torn to bits the inter-American agreements on mutual assistance. According to the Washington POST, all of Latin America is united in its anger and indignation at the fact that the United States is defending old-fashioned colonialism. Even fewer illusions about the direction of U.S. inter-American policy are harbored by the peoples of the countries which have become the targets of direct interference, frequently implemented by applying the methods of military pressure on the part of Washington. In El Salvador, for instance, this policy is manifested in the shipment of military equipment to bail out the regime, and in sending military advisers and financial aid to suppress the people's struggle against social injustice, economic inequality and political oppression. It is no secret that such a policy concerns only the so-called U.S. vital interests. The fact that it is taking the lives of people in other countries is something that does not bother the people who invented that policy.

Judging from State Secretary Haig's call to the British Government, he is not particularly worried about the fact that in the conflict in the South Atlantic young Britons and Argentines are dying every day, and that even a modest British victory, which Mr Haig recommends, will require new sacrifices. But regardless of the outcome of the conflict it is already clear that in it the main losing side is the United States, whose reputation has been irreparably damaged in the eyes of the peoples of Latin America and other parts of the world.

Chilean Supply Lines

PY270830 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 26 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States has been helping Great Britain in its aggression against Argentina. New details have been known about the large military aid given by the United States to Great Britain in its aggression against Argentina. It is known that that aid has been secretly channeled through the Chilean fascist junta. The charred wreckage of a British helicopter was found a few days ago near the Chilean city of Punta Arenas, at the southern end of the American Continent. How could that helicopter turn up in Chilean territory at the border with Argentina? What were its crewmen doing there? The comedy staged at the Chilean capital with the British ambassador apologizing to the Chilean Foreign Ministry cannot deceive anyone. The Chilean regime made every effort (?to minimize) the incident by stating that it accepted the British explanation and that it had no complaint to make to London.

In the meantime [words indistinct] the British newspaper MORNING STAR reported that large U.S. planes have been taking unassembled British helicopters to the Chilean military base of Punta Arenas, where they are assembled and dispatched to the combat operations area in the South Atlantic. Due to bad weather, one of these helicopters suffered an accident and fell.

The above has confirmed charges made by military specialists that Chile, which has a territorial dispute with Argentina, has been helping Great Britain in its aggression by letting it use its military bases in the southern part of the country. The attention of observers was also focused on a report published by the Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO that many British and U.S. radio and TV correspondents have been in Punta Arenas for 7 weeks, that is, long before the initiation of combat operations in the South Atlantic, hoping to obtain sensational reports on developments of the South Atlantic conflict.

Argentine observers link the above directly with the British intention of transferring the theater of operations to the Argentine mainland. The Chilean authorities have been helping the journalists and allowing them to visit their military bases at the border with Argentina. According to EL MERCURIO, long before the arrival of the British fleet at the Malvinas/Falklands, a special group of the British radio and television company, BBC, set up a powerful 30-meter antenna in Punta Arenas in order to monitor reports from the archipelago. Through electronic equipment set up in Punta Arenas, the BBC transmissions to London are sent via satellite.

CLARK'S REMARKS ON U.S. GLOBAL STRATEGY HIT

PM261525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Whence the Threat to Peace"]

[Text] Washington, 23 May -- The essence and thrust of the new U.S. military-political strategy, which R. Reagan's administration finished devising just the other day, is to establish U.S. world domination by means of blackmail, aggression, armed piracy and threats to unleash a nuclear war. The main points of this comprehensive militarist program were set out by W. Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Speaking at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, he made it plain that in the pursuance of its foreign policy the Reagan administration intends to act only "from a position of strength." "The basis of U.S. policy," he said, remains a long-term program for the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces, and we will give first priority to modernizing our strategic forces. The decisions on the strategic nuclear forces announced by the President last fall remain the foundation on which our policy is built."

Clark stated that the administration intends "to modernize manned bombers, increase the accuracy and payload of our submarine-launched ballistic missiles, add sea-launched cruise missiles to our arsenal, strengthen our strategic defenses and deploy new, larger and more accurate land-based ballistic missiles."

At the same time, the assistant to the President pointed out that the new U.S. military doctrine lays particular stress on the importance of building up the conventional armed forces. The United States, he said, will continue to keep troops at its numerous military bases abroad "to provide a capability for a prompt and flexible response to any contingencies arising."

"Ground, naval and air forces," Clark continued, "will continue to be deployed in Europe, Southeast Asia and wherever else the need dictates. Naval detachments will maintain a presence in the North Atlantic, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the Western Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. Forward-based forces will be positioned to facilitate rapid response. The need for us to rapidly transfer reinforcements to different parts of the globe makes it vital that we improve the mobility of our strategic forces and the structure of our reserve."

Clark said the U.S. strategy's paramount objective is to "foster an international order consonant with U.S. institutions and principles."

In the pursuance of their military-political strategy the United States and its allies, he said, must act "dynamically and vigorously." "We cannot stand idle and trust to all our desires coming true of their own accord. We must show initiative and perseverance. We must be ready to respond vigorously to any opportunity which presents itself and ourselves create such opportunities where previously they did not exist." This statement is widely interpreted by observers as an undisguised bid by Washington to step up its flagrant interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples and to expand CIA "dirty operations" for subverting progressive countries and regimes and ousting governments "objectionable" to the United States, and reprisals against prominent politicians and statesmen.

Repeatedly stressing in his speech that U.S. interests are "global," that the United States "has vital interests worldwide," and that "the most obvious threat" to it "is posed by the Soviet Union," the assistant to the U.S. President said: "Our interests can also be threatened by the actions of other states and organizations. We must be prepared to send U.S. troops to help our allies. We cannot dismiss in advance any option which we may require in order to defend our vital interests. To do so would be to jeopardize our global tasks."

Clark's pronouncements indicate that the new U.S. strategy envisages using U.S. troops to provoke armed conflicts even if this threatens world peace.

"Our strategy must be to use the armed forces to achieve specific political goals and to do so quickly and in circumstances favorable to the United States or its allies," he said.

RESTRICTING U.S. IMPORTS AIM OF FOOD PROGRAM

LD270330 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 26 May 82

[Commentary by Moscow Radio observer Vladyslav Kozyakov]

[Text] What effect will the newly adopted Soviet food program have on this country's foreign trade, in particular its import of grain and other commodities?

As is known, in recent years because of poor harvests the Soviet Union has had to purchase grain, meat and other agricultural products abroad. In the future, the Soviet Union intends to resort to foreign trade to expand its food supplies. The food program approved by the Communist Party Central Committee quite logically provides for cooperation with other countries, but priority is given to trade with socialist states.

As for the capitalist countries, the program proceeds from the assumption that the import of food from these countries must be restricted. This is necessitated by the Soviet Union's intention to guarantee itself against any odds. The country cannot depend on the whims of Western leaders who are trying to use international economic relations as a means of political pressure. Such attempts were made by the United States administration quite recently.

We may also recall what the former President Carter did in January of 1980 when alongside a number of other bans in trade with the USSR he declared the introduction of a grain embargo. The action completely failed. The USSR purchased the grain it required in other countries. And who suffered? Only American farmers and workers in the industries that handle the export of agricultural products. According to Senator Robert Dole's estimates, the damage done to Americans totaled $10 billion, and according to other estimates made in the United States the loses were even greater. In the long run as we know President Reagan was compelled to abolish the grain embargo as a totally inconsistent and unnecessary move.

Washington also sought to exert political pressure on the Soviet Union to punish it for its assistance to friendly Afghanistan in repulsing foreign aggression. The U.S. administration then showed itself an unreliable trade partner, regarding economic ties as a weapon of political pressure, which is totally unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

And what happened just recently in connection with the events in Poland, with which the Soviet Union has links by close ties of frienship and unity? When Washington realized that efforts to topple the socialist system existing in Poland with the help of counter-revolution and CIA agents failed, it revived sanctions in trade as well as in the field of American agricultural exports. A ban was announced on the delivery from the United States of food so badly needed by the Poles. It was also announced that Soviet-American talks on a new agreement concerning the possible purchases by the Soviet Union of grain in the United States were suspended too. So another attempt was made to use trade involving agricultural products as a means of political pressure.

The Soviet Union has readily maintained and will continue to maintain equal and mutually advantageous economic ties with all countries including those in the West that would wish to do so. Outlining the new food program at the session of the Communist Party's Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev made a point as he said that the country must possess its own adequate food and fodder resources that would guarantee the Soviet Union against all odds. The leaderships of some states, he continued, seek to turn normal commercial operations such as the sale of grain, for instance, into a lever of pressure on this country, into a weapon of political pressure. We have never put up with this, nor are we going to.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES INDIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

GF261458 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee, yesterday received Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting Vasant Puroshottam Sathe, who is currently in Tashkent. During a friendly chat, Comrade Rashidov briefed the guest on [word indistinct] economic and cultural progress achieved in Uzbekistan as a result of realizing the [word indistinct] Leninist policy and on the struggle of the republic's toilers to realize the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Rashidov pointed out the great significance of the peace initiative proposed by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the decision of all the Soviet people to act against [word indistinct] of the military threat, to relax international tension and to maintain peace on earth. The workers of Uzbekistan and all the Soviet people are satisfied with [word indistinct] friendship of the peace-loving people of India and from the bottom of their hearts they greet their achievements in the construction of new life, overcoming the aftereffects of imperialist colonial oppression and [word indistinct] peace and progress. [passage indistinct]

The meeting was attended by the chairman of film and [word indistinct] department and Indian Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Veshmatkhu).

IZVESTIYA ON U.S., PAKISTAN AXIS AGAINST DRA

PM260915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Rumyantsev article: "In Washington's Team"]

[Text] For several years now an undeclared war has been waged against the DRA from Pakistani territory. In Peshawar, Chitral and other cities and in a total of 80 camps, bases and training centers gangs are being trained, armed and infiltrated into the DRA to rob and kill, burn and destroy and sow terror and violence.

How, then, do Pakistan's rulers justify their aid to the Afghan emigre rabble? How do they account for their interference in the affairs of a sovereign, independent, nonaligned state? With reference, so it turns out, if Ziaul Haq is to be believed, to "humane considerations" and the "defense of coreligionists." But you could be permitted to ask: Are the dushmans not killing "coreligionists" in the DRA? And did the Pakistani military not ruthlessly destroy "coreligionists" in East Bengal in 1971?

No, it certainly was not guided by religious considerations then, and Pakistan's rulers are not motivated by religious feelings now that they are promoting the undeclared war against the DRA. They are motivated primarily by considerations of political profit and adventurism. "The Afghan question," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has pointed out, "is just a pretext for extensive militarization, financed and encouraged from outside, in a neighboring region to ours."

Indeed, the Pakistani regime is creating tension over Afghanistan and then using it for mercenary motives. For example, foreign "aid to Afghan refugees" alone gives Pakistan half a billion dollars a year. But it is not just a question of this. The tension on the Afghan-Pakistani border and the endless -- and groundless -- references to the "external threat" are enabling the dictator to hang on to power by relying on bayonets, crushing opposition and flinging tens of thousands of Pakistanis into jail.

The "external threat" bugaboo serves Ziaul Haq's regime as an excuse for strengthening the army and pursuing a policy of militarization and total indifference toward the needs of his own people. Pakistan has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world. Only 2 percent of the budget is spent in public health. On the other hand, spending on armaments is growing rapidly, devouring up to 60 percent of the country's budget.

And General Zia's military regime tries to justify crimes against its own people with crimes against the Afghan people, who are building a new life. This is the domestic aspect of the policy of the ruling clique in Islamabad.

But there is also an external aspect. And this is that Islamabad needs tension over Afghanistan, for the United States needs it. It was Washington that proclaimed Pakistan a "frontline state." And none other than R. Spiers, U.S. ambassador to Islamabad, declared recently that "a strong Pakistan accords with the interests of the United States and the free world."

The U.S. attitude to Pakistan began to change after the overthrow of the shah in Iran and the April Revolution in Afghanistan. The United States had to replace its gendarme in the region -- the shah of Iran -- with someone. J. Carter began the search. And when R. Reagan arrived in the White House, it was decided to cast aside all caution in the approach to Islamabad.

This was how the Symington-Glenn amendment to the draft law on aid to foreign states was "forgotten." This states that any nonnuclear country which signs an agreement enabling it to construct a uranium reprocessing plant is deprived of all American aid. Pakistan will have the atom bomb. Even the CIA has admitted it. And U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger even declared: "It is vitally important for America that the Pakistani nuclear bomb is in the hands of a friendly government."

The new gendarme, Pentagon strategists decided, needs appropriate equipment. The Pentagon decided to add its own weapons under a $3.2 billion-deal concluded with Ziaul Haq's regime to the weapons which Islamabad obtained abroad (including weapons from Beijing worth a total of $2 billion. The most impressive feature of this deal is the acquisition of 40 F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

In addition to arms deliveries the United States has the possibility under the 1959 agreement, of using Pakistani territory and military installations. Ziaul Haq himself admitted recently that as long ago as last year the United States proposed to him the deployment of American troops and the stockpiling of American weapons on his territory. It is in fact a question of creating U.S. military bases for the Rapid Deployment Force.

There is the naval base in the port of Gwadar and there are airbases in the Karachi region and the coastal region of Baluchistan Province. The Pentagon is also seeking to reinstate the electronic intelligence center in Peshawar, which was closed in the mid-sixties. This would enable the Pentagon to set up a unified chain with similar centers in Turkey and to fill the gap created with the loss of electronic intelligence bases in Iran.

Ziaul Haq once openly declared: "Apart from Pakistan, you could not find an inch of land on the territory extending from Turkey to Vietnam where the United States could wield such influence." How, then, does the United States wield this influence? It is precisely the United States that is training bandit formations on Pakistani territory. It is precisely the United States that is supplying them with weapons, including chemical weapons. And it is precisely American advisers who are coordinating various kinds of leaders of gangs committing aggression against the DRA.

Whereas Ziaul Haq goes on about supporting "coreligionists," Washington gives pride of place to "concern for the fate of the Afghan people." Behind this facade, however, lies the intention of American strategists that Ziaul Haq's regime will be one of the cornerstones of the "strategic consensus" being created by the American administration extending from Pakistan through the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf to Israel and Egypt. A Rand Corporation report on the significance of Pakistan in U.S. strategic plans states that U.S. Navy ships carrying armored vehicles can reach the Persian Gulf far more quickly from there than from Diego Garcia. Moreover, the Pakistani Army can be used as combat forces to conduct military operations in the Middle East region.

Pakistan's dependence on the United States has already become a destabilizing factor throughout South Asia. The arming of that country is creating serious alarm in neighboring India. Concerning the situation which has taken shape on the South Asian Subcontinent, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently voiced serious alarm once again over U.S. arms deliveries to Pakistan. "These weapons," she emphasized, "are directed against India. Pakistan has already repeatedly committed armed aggression against our country.... We pay attention to Pakistan's acquisition of American weapons not because we fear it. We believe that arms deliveries to Islamabad increase tension and create a threat of confrontation in the world."

The arming of Pakistan is part of a major strategic axis being created by American imperialism across the expanses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not only the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is being promoted to a key role in the realization of U.S. designs.

But does Islamabad realize this? Do Pakistan's rulers realize that both the American "concern for the fate of the Afghan people" and the "support for coreligionists" being displayed by Ziaul Haq's regime in fact amount to a violation of international law, encouragement of banditry and terrorism and interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state? Do the Islamabad ruling circles understand that they themselves, their policy and the very state they govern are all simply being used? Used as an obedient tool of the same Washington, in the interests of realizing U.S. global imperial ambitions, in a criminal game with the destinies of peoples and states and the fate of peace. Does Pakistan take into account the fact that in this game -- whether Islamabad intends it or not -- it is being used as a very important catalyst for exacerbating tension in South and Southwest Asia, in the Persian Gulf region and the Near East?

For the time being Islamabad evidently believes that all the expense will be written off to Washington's account and that the United States will not leave its ally to the mercy of fate. But Pakistan has evidently forgotten the lessons of the recent past. Including both the lesson in Iran and the lessons in countries in other regions whose rulers came out gun in hand on the U.S. side against the desire of other countries' peoples for freedom and independence and inevitably ended up on the trash heap of history.

AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS' TRAINING IN PAKISTAN REPORTED

NC271031 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] In (Durran), a small town in northwest Pakistan near the Afghan border, a center for the production and assembly of arms for Afghan counterrevolutionaries has been set up. The Indian magazine LINK reports that this center has been established largely with money from the United States. LINK writes that in Pakistan, with U.S. and Chinese assistance, about 80 camps have been set up where U.S., Chinese and Pakistani advisers train dozens of basmachis in terrorism and subversion before being sent to Afghanistan.

INDIA PROTESTS 'FABRICATED' ATTACK STORIES

BK261248 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] India has protested to Islambad authorities about fabricated stories being circulated in Pakistan about India's preparations to attack Pakistan. A statement by the Indian embassy in Pakistan has described such talk as irrelevent.

TASS DISPUTES U.S. PRESS ON SRV WORKERS IN USSR

LD261746 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 26 May 82

["Story-Tellers Trying Real Hard -- To No End" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin]

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Almost all major American papers ran stories on "Vietnamese workers in the USSR" in May. In this or that form, openly cynical, like the Wall Street JOURNAL, or disguised, like the New York TIMES and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, they tried to sell their readers an utterly untrue story to the effect that Vietnam, "being a debtor of the USSR supplies it with manpower," and that "500,000 Vietnamese" who have "been put into irons" /,/ [punctuation as received] are being "exploited in Siberia."

The Boston GLOBE joined in this ungainly campaign last Monday. It repeated the entire line of lies, but at the same time made some adjustments, numerically: not "500,000" but "scores of thousands of Vietnamese workers assigned to jobs in the USSR" who "are working off Vietnam's growing debt to Moscow." Story tellers from the Boston GLOBE deliberately ignored the figure cited by a high-ranking Soviet official in a TASS interview who spoke of 7,000 Vietnamese who are learning various trades at Soviet enterprises, and later receiving on-the-job training directly in production.

The Boston GLOBE draws extensively on the falsehoods from the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, specifically, this one: "Judging from the TASS report there is a possibility that part of the Vietnamese workers are staying in areas with a harsh climate." By the way, the list of the areas could be taken easily from the newspaper IZVESTIYA (the article of May 3 is acknowledged by pseudo-researchers). These areas are: Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donetsk, Kursk, Dzhambul, as well as the Kemerovo Region and the Altay territory (southern Siberia), incidentally, a traditional site for growing muskmelons and water melons.

As to the "cryptic remark" appearing in the TASS report concerning Vietnamese citizens sending money orders to their families back home, it is absolutely obvious that what is being sent is "part of the money earned," for the remaining sums go into buying food, clothing, and paying the rent. Let me make it clear again: Vietnamese citizens enjoy some additional material benefits as compared with Soviet workers.

In this context the allegations that the "the USSR is possibly taking away part of the Vietnamese workers' wages as repayment of Vietnam's debt" proves to be a totally ungrounded nonsense. It is commonly known that over the past 35 years the Soviet Union several times wrote off Vietnam's debts on the credits granted earlier, and this, just as the training of skilled workers for Vietnam at Soviet enterprises, comes as selfless internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to the fraternal Vietnamese people who are building socialism.

One more fact commands instantaneous attention: the campaign around the stay of the Vietnamese workers in the USSR, held under the false slogan of "defending human rights," coincides in time with the attempts of certain circles in the West to put this "issue" for discussion at a number of international organisations. One can say with all certainty: The attempts to deceive the public opinion and to blacken the image of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation are made in vain, for they rest wholly and exclusively on disinformation.

HAIG REPORT COVER FOR U.S. CW DEVELOPMENT

PM251445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "Another Forgery"]

[Text] The Thai mass news media have recently mounted a broad slander campaign against Vietnam, accusing it of "using toxic substances in Kampuchea."

The doubtful honor of composing the crude forgery belongs to U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who, developing the false theses advanced by him earlier, submitted to the American Congress a report entitled "Chemical War in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan."

It would be futile to seek in it the facts of the Pentagon's use of chemical weapons in Indochina or of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' use of American-manufactured toxic substances. There is no mention of that. On the other hand, the report abounds with various kinds of fabrications about the Soviet Union and countries friendly to it.

Well, it is not a new theme; nor is the "proof" cited by Haig. Official representatives of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and also the DRA have repeatedly exposed such crude forgeries, but high-ranking State Department figures still cite the "testimonies" of Pol Pot's men and data provided by "experts" from the Pentagon and other departments acting on the CIA's instructions.

A lie will always remain a lie, however many times it is repeated. International public alarm, however, is aroused by the fact that, under cover of fabrications and slander with regard to the Soviet Union and the SRV, the Pentagon is taking practical steps to develop chemical weapons, including the large-scale production of a new and most barbarous form of them -- binary nerve gases. In the next fiscal year alone it is planned to allocate $705 million for these purposes. The administraiton has also drawn up and submitted to Congress for consideration a 5-year program to build up chemical arsenals, which, according to preliminary estimates, will cost American taxpayers $7 billion.

More than 3 million units of chemical ammunition have already been concentrated in American weapon dumps on U.S., West European and Japanese territory. The Thai military is using toxic substances stamped "Made in USA" in shelling territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The peoples of Indochina will never forget that approximately 2 million Vietnamese were casualties of the American aggressors' chemical war.

These are the facts. They indicate that the emergence of another Washington forgery, which has been taken up by Bangkok, is designed to divert public attention from the dangerous U.S. preparations for chemical war and from the tragic consequences of the Pentagon's use of toxic substances.

KPRP MEMBER CHEA SIM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 26 MAY

BK270436 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- The Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday 26 May for an official friendly visit, reported TASS.

During a meeting held the same day, the PRK parliamentary delegation and the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declared their conviction that the visit of the Kampuchean delegation will be in the tradition of the good friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the two peoples and that it will contribute to deepening ties between the two legislative organs. The delegation laid a wreath at Lenin's Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

LATE REPORT: SRV'S LE DUAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW271332 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 May 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, arrived in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC EXPERIEMENT

PM250857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Dardykin dispatch under the rubric "Hungary: Our Friends' Experience": "Reserves of Thrift"]

[Text] Budapest -- A letter arrived from the Urals containing some music. The composer, a music teacher and a keen amateur photographer, dedicated his work to...Forte photographic paper, which is produced in the Hungarian city of Vac.

When you know of the high praise both from eminent professionals and from ordinary amateur photographers for output bearing the brand name Forte, it is hard to believe that 2 years ago this honored enterprise was in a critical state. This was due to prices for imported raw materials, which had soared on world markets, entailing an immediate threatening increase in production costs in the conditions of the Hungarian economic machinery. Then there appeared at the plant, on initiative from below, collectives which were not to be found in any official schedule, since they ignored official frameworks and united shop chiefs and workers, research laboratory workers and economists on an equal basis and with a single goal. Each team took on a concrete task. Some sought opportunities to reduce raw materials expenditure, others sought the best way of organizing the production process.

At enterprises of this class they maintain a polite silence about technical details, and one should ask: Many things here are the firm's secrets, but it is the end result which concerns us. That same year, 1980, which began so disturbingly ended by being the most profitable in the enterprise's entire history, and the following year turned out even better. The number of voluntary teams of innovators rose to 14. The plant is pinning on them its plans for a decisive reorientation of photographic paper production, from the fine black-and-white paper which brought Forte world fame to the more demanding color.

I heard it said in Vac that labor discipline can be stepped up in order, but labor initiative requires the creation of favorable conditions. Forte was able to back up the collective's initiatives in good time with clear material incentives. It was agreed that a certain percentage of every million of additional profit earned by a comprehensive team for the plant would be paid as a bonus to the team's members. The administration did not even flinch when millions did indeed appear in the plant's bank account. The conditions were scrupulously observed.

The "Baksa method" is the subject of much discussion and writing in Hungary at present. The Silver Grain agricultural cooperative in Baksa (Baranya Megye, in the south of the country) has augmented the team contract method, which has become widespread in recent years, with important elements of self-management. For instance, the team itself has the right to decide who it wants to have (or not have) in the team and how many people will be responsible for this or that production sector. It is not hard to guess that with this system people who like going off for a smoke at other people's expense are not asked to join teams.

How to manage economically the production premises, implements, seeds and -- for stockmen -- fodder which are placed at your disposal, how to distribute duties -- all this is within the team's collective competence. And how much each worker receives every month can be fixed independently within the collective. But here it should be remembered that the main thing is to obtain a planned sum of profit for the cooperative. This is where the real material incentive begins, because the additional profit is of vital interest to members of the autonomous financing teams, who receive a substantial proportion of it for their own disposal. The rest is spent by the cooperative on expanding production, on social needs and on supplementing the insurance fund. And if the terms of the contract are not fulfilled? Then a forfeit is expected from the team and a percentage fine is charged.

In the very first year of the testing of the new system of labor organization in Baksa I heard from local leaders about a perceptible increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the number of violations of labor and technological discipline -- even industrial injuries have fallen. But the success of the economic experiment is best shown with concrete examples. In former years the team servicing the incubator preferred to have two tractors permanently at its disposal. The biggest, most modern production facility, the cooperative's pride, could not be refused anything. But now that everything has a tangible price, including the use of machinery, that same team has managed with only one tractor, ordering it for only 2 days a week. That is how things are on the whole farm.

The economic savings? Whereas formerly the cooperative annually paid out more than 1 million forints to rent trucks and tractors (it did not have enough of its own at harvest time), now, with the same machinery, they earn twice as much by carrying out orders on the side. And the machine operators themselves -- they, too, are on the autonomous financing system -- pester the management to seek such orders.

At the poultry complex they have calculated that without detriment to the laying hens they can release one of the six units now in use and use it for fattening broilers, and they have voluntarily taken on this task, which, from the standpoint of the recent past, was regarded as someone else's problem.

I am assured -- and I was able to check on the reliability of what I heard -- that in the Baksa livestock units you will not see a single grain of fodder spilled on the floor, or a sack of fertilizer thrown aside carelessly in the fields, or a trailer standing idle due to a breakage in the repair shops. Never before have ordinary members of the cooperative been so concerned with the economic side of their work: what production expenditure consists of, how profit is made, where it is most expedient to seek reserves of thrift. Here everyone is an economist in his own place of work. The result of the first 2 years of the experiments that cooperative's profit has increased from 14 million to 24 million forints.

On another farm, the Peace agricultural cooperative in Magocs, where a similar system of work payments is used in the turkey-fattening units, a tally clerk was formerly required for nearly every team of six. Now each poultrymaid is her own tally clerk and works out what is advantageous to her and what is disadvantageous. Take fodder: The deductions for exceeding the norm for fodder expenditure are such that it can be opportune to smuggle your won fodder into the unit.... Yet formerly it used to happen that fodder was taken in the other direction: from the poultry unit, for people's own poultry. Autonomous financing at the place of work has proved to be not only a skillful organizer, but a highly critical educator. It happened last year in Baksa that the repair workers themselves asked a colleague who was not particularly zealous to leave the workshops, and the poultry unit preferred to do without a careless worker. The cooperative's leadership then had considerable trouble finding work for them....

As already noted, there is great interest in the Baksa experiment in the country. They have had to organize regular open days. Visiting state farm chairmen and directors come to Baksa's "Wednesdays" -- a meticulous tribe. They ask searching questions and often doubt what they have seen and heard. And somehow you do not hear about people hurrying to go over to the Baksa method everywhere.

First, what is being done in Baksa is still an experiment, although, according to the comments of, for instance, the participants in a "roundtable" held by the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, it is an experiment of great national economic significance. Like any experiment, it required laboratory conditions at first. For instance, the Ministry of Finance agreed to simplify taxation for the Silver Grain farm. Second, it has often been said by leaders of agricultural enterprises that no two farms are the same and even the most tempting experience cannot automatically be transferred from one farm to another.

Nonstandard conditions require nonstereotyped solutions, particularly when it is a matter of seeking progressive new forms of work payment and material incentives. Hungary is trying to take this into account, and not only in agriculture. On the construction site of a new cracking complex at the Danube oil refining combine in Szazhalombatta, an atypical approach to piecework payments was dictated by the priority importance and urgency of the project: every month saved will bring the national economy 120 million forints. The construction workers' material interest if here merged with the collective responsibility of all of the more than 20 contractor enterprises. The main participants in the construction project are a harmonious team -- this is not the first time they have been in the same harness, and they know how to find a way out of dispute situations without excessive bureaucratic delays.

...On last year's results in Baksa, 10 of the 14 autonomous financing teams received a perceptible supplement to their wages for extra profits. The others: They included people who only yesterday were walking round with looks of well-earned satisfaction, but who then cooled down and rested on their laurels. People in Baksa correctly believe that wages are paid for work that is merely conscientious, while bonuses are for working with ardor and intelligence, for unceasing questions.

HUNGARY'S AID TO DISADVANTATED FARMS DESCRIBED

PM250901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov article in response to reader's letter under the rubric "At Your Request": "Helping Each Others"]

[Text] The press often writes about the successes of Hungary's agricultural cooperatives. But some are located on poor land and are thus working under difficult conditions. Do even these farms obtain high results? [Signed Ya. Akulshin, Chelyabinsk]

Budapest -- A recent analysis by Hungarian economists shows that of the country's 1,340 agricultural cooperatives nearly half are working successfully. Scarcely more than 100 farms ended last year with a deficit for various reasons, mainly because of flooding and other natural disasters. But in addition, there are 350 cooperatives among the comparatively weak.

At the same time, statistics attest that 600 of the country's cooperatives have lands of below-average quality. Nevertheless, thanks to increasing enterprise, many of these farms achieve good results.

This year cooperatives located on poor land are being granted new advantages. Measures are being taken aimed at reducing the increasing discrepancy in the economic indicators of various agrarian enterprises. On the one hand it turns out that in 100 cooperatives the low results were caused by leadership efforts. They will be consolidated with experienced leading cadres. Diverse assistance is being given in job placement and in providing favorable conditions for young specialists sent to work there. On the other hand, a purchase price increment has been established for cooperatives working under bad conditions.

To interest advanced farms in cooperation with laggards, the former are being granted the same advantages as their partners for jointly fulfilled work.

TV REPORTS ON PRIVATE GREENHOUSES IN HUNGARY

LD210914 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1507 GMT on 6 May in its "Community" program presented by Aleksandr Shakin, broadcasts an 8-minute feature entitled "The Experiences of Our Friends." Introducing the feature, Shakin notes that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress mentioned the good organization of work at agricultural cooperatives and enterprises in Hungary.

A previous program, Shakin says, reported on the methods of cooperation of large state farms and agricultural cooperatives with small private farms in Hungary, dealing sepcifically with stock and poultry breeding. In response to requests and letters, he adds, the "Community" program is now presenting a feature on another aspect of agricultural production -- greenhouses at private farms. He notes that there are many differing opinions about private farms.

Quoting from a Hungarian economic bulletin, Shakin says that the share of private farms in total national production of agricultural produce reaches 22-23 percent and adds that this is a substantial contribution to the public pool of supply. He then introduces a report on the subject in concrete Hungarian village conditions. While the camera provides shots of the fields, buildings and streets of (Kiskum Lahaza) village, not far from Budapest, correspondent O. Vlasov says that farmers of the medium-sized cooperative began growing early vegetables on their private plots several years ago. As the camera shows farmers working in substantial-sized greenhouses on their private plots located near their homes in the village, Vlasov says that private vegetatble farming has become a considerable element in the country's economy and that 5 to 10 years ago growing vegetables in greenhouses was practiced only at large farms in Hungary, which could not meet the demand. Private-plot farming came to the rescue. The government started encouraging it and creating special conditions and today private greenhouses produce 50 percent of the total early vegetable production in the country. Their total area exceeds 10 million square meters.

After showing Vlasov interviewing members of a family near their reenhouse, the camera cuts to shots of the correspondent interviewing the manager of a vegetable purchasing and selling pavilion of the local consumers' cooperative near the village market. Vlasov then interviews (Sandor Chotti), chairman of the Consumers' Cooperative, who reports that about 40 percent of the total vegetable production in the region is produced by private plots, and that most of the 10,000 tons of vegetables purchased annually from private plot farmers are supplied to Budapest.

In conclustion, the correspondent says that private plot greenhouses now form part of the picutre of Hungarian villages and this means that there will be more fresh early vegetables in the stores.

After the correspondent's report concludes, the camera returns to Shakin, who states: "As we see, this is beneficial for the villages and cities, the farmers and the state. I would like to emphasize once more an important point: that this work, this practice is being regulated to an appropriate degree in the interests of the entire socialist society."

APN COMMENTATOR ATTACKS U.S. ROLE IN POLAND

AU171717 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 82 p 7

[Article by APN Commentator Yevgeniy Chernov: "Logical 'Coincidences' -- On the Incitement of Antisocialist Provocations in Poland"]

[Text] Certain Western Political figures are claiming that they have been following Poland's fate after 13 December 1981 "constantly and with concern." And facts prove that they have not only been following events, but also acting: They are demanding the lifting of the state of emergency and insisting on the release of interned persons; they are organizing economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic, supporting the counterrevolution which has gone underground, and conducting subversive propaganda work...

After the Polish Government lifted the overnight curfew on 2 May 1982 and released a large group of internees, Western figures hastened to express their satisfaction over this decision.

"The actions undertaken by the Polish Government are a positive step in the right direction," U.S. President R. Reagan declared.

Then, on 3 May, street unrest broke out in several Polish cities. According to Polish press reports, the street rioters' activities were considerable. Antisocialist inscriptions appeared on house walls, leaflets appealing for the disruption of social activities and for resistance acts were handed out. The Polish Government was forced to reintroduce some of the measures.

It would seem that the West, which had shed so many crocodile tears over the "unhappy fate of the Polish people," had nothing to do with these riots. But is that really so? Is not, perchance, the May unrest in Poland something planned some time ago and organized by the Western intelligence services together with the antisocialist elements both inside the country and abroad? Because, long before the unrest the gentlemen who are now in Munich, Paris or Washington and who are presenting themselves as "Solidarity" figures were appealing to the people to prepare for some kind of action and keep up the "spirit of resistance" among the peoples. The enemies of the people organized 7-minute "broadcasts" by an underground radio station in Poland. They wanted to carry out a kind of plebiscite, they called upon the people to confirm that they were listening in by switching off their lights. The broadcast was permeated through and through by antisocialist slogans. It said that the fight against the people's power must be continued.

It is typical that the broadcast was widely publicized by the Munich transmitter, which is passing on instructions to its agency on how to organize conspirational activity and unrest. Apart from other things, it is issuing appeals to stop work on the 13th day of every month, or at least interrupt it for a while, to hang out "Solidarity" symbols in all places, and to resist security bodies.

This February the Polish section of the Munich transmitter, together with representatives of a number of revanchist groups in the FRG, held a press conference in Munich, where it was declared that it is necessary to "grant moral and political support" to antisocialist elements in Poland.

Numerous printed propaganda materials of the revanchist groups began, obviously on the instructions of a single command, to teach their fellow-believers how to carry out such assistance.

One of the ravanchist lackeys, G. Hupka, came out with a public announcement in which he admitted that "the group entrusted to him is at any given time prepared to name the persons in Poland with whom one should establish contact." The weekly DEUTSCHER ANZEIGER admits that the goal of all these "contacts" is to promote resistance to the official Polish power.

In this connection the PAP agency stresses that the "FRG revanchist groups, which are in contact with the Washington administration, are fanning a campaign against the legal measures adopted by the Polish Government in order to prevent the plotting of subversive elements and to establish guarantees for social peace in the country."

Undoubtedly the authors of the subversion plan worked out by the CIA prior to the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland are now preparing something new, without changing the essence of the project. In connection with this, the CIA created in the Scandinavian countries, the FRG, France and other West European states a special network for gathering information and for organizing subversive activity in Poland.

These and many other facts demonstrate that a normalization of the situation in Poland in no way suits the plans of Western intelligence centers. The principle "the worse, the better" remains on the many-sided heckling activities of Western forces.

What is surprising are the synchronized statements of Western political figures and the antisocialist sallies emerging in Poland.

At the beginning of February, the U.S. President proclaimed a "day of solidarity with Poland," and on the very same day street unrest was organized in a number of Polish cities.

Toward the end of April, President Reagan made a speech on the occasion of Law Day, a seemingly purely domestic occasion, but he spoke not only on the law in his own country, he was, rather, calling for a lifting of the state of emergency in Poland and promising to "soften the sanctions and to help Poland" provided the Polish Government would adopt certain measures advantageous for the enemies of socialism.

The day after his speech there was new street unrest in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and other cities. Can that be called coincidence?

Understandably, coincidences have taken place in history. But can there be a coincidental logic? That is why it is necessary to study the very essence of the matter in this connection.

What is really worrying Poland's domestic and external enemies?

After the introduction of the state of emergency in the country, its life gradually -- and at times with great difficulty -- began to move onto a normal track. That is an irrefutable fact. The Japanese Ambassador to the Polish People's Republic Hara, who can scarcely be suspected of harboring sympathies for socialist Poland, wrote in the Tokyo newspaper SHIMBUN that, during a trip through Poland, he got the impression that working discipline in the country had considerably improved and that, as a result of the introduction of the state of emergency, the political chaos had been considerably regulated.

But "chaos," the maintenance of the tense situation -- these are the things which the reactionary Western circles are stridently calling for. They would like to see Poland as it was on the eve of 13 December -- on the verge of an abyss.

"By 'covering themselves' with talk about concern for the fate of the Polish nation," TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "the imperialist circles are trying to realize their political goals. They are not interested in peace reigning again in Poland. And those who are organizing the antisocialist activities in our country must remember that Radio Free Europe or their employers will not be the ones to pay for them." The newspaper then stresses that the main thing for the Polish people is calm and normal work. It is here that the prerequisite for realizing the necessary changes in the country lies.

And the Polish patriots are inclined in this direction; they are fighting for this.

TRUD CITES POLISH PAPER ON CRIME RATE IN 1981

PM241423 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 May 82 p 3

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (TASS) KURIER POLSKI has published an article analyzing infringements of the law in Poland last year. More than 344,000 crimes were committed in the country in 1981, which was 33.7 percent more than 1980.

Some 50,000 parasites who do not wish to engage in socially useful labor are officially registered in the country. The newspaper writes that there also exists in Poland an impressive group of people engaged in prostitution and in the resale of currency and articles in short supply. They number more than 300,000. Some 75 percent of all crimes were committed in a state of inebriation.

Minors' crimes of an antistate nature pose a serious danger. In Otwock, Szczecin, Konin, Bydgoszcz and other cities young people organized street riots, defiled monuments and disseminated subversive literature.

To begin with, marial law had a positive impact on strengthening law and order and reducing crime. However, it did not remove the causes of crime, which lie primarily in the parasitic way of life, drunkenness and demoralization of the young generation.

The laws passed in the country to intensify the struggle against drunkenness, parasitism and crime by minors will help to reduce crimes in the republic, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

MATERIAL ON KIRCHSHLAEGER VISIT TO USSR

TASS Report on Talks

LD261358 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Austrian Republic, who arrived in the Soviet Union for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Taking part in the talks were on the Soviet side -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affair of the USSR, on the Austrian side -- Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs, and Josef Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, crafts and industry.

The state of and prospects for bilateral relations as well as the most topical matters determining the present-day situation in the world were considered during the talks.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union's and Austria's relations are of truly goodneighbourly character and follow an upward trend. Soviet-Austrian cooperation imbued with mutual respect and trust, with due regard for the legitimate rights and interests of each other has become a substantial factor in the life of the European Continent.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger stated that Austria highly values the constructive mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union, relations which are in fact a good example of cooperation between states with different social systems.

It was noted that the good political climate in Soviet-Austrian relations also has a favourable effect on mutual business contacts in most diverse fields.

An appreciable level has been achieved in economic cooperation which develops successfully on the basis of the long-term program intended right up to 1990. The USSR and Austria are full of determination to continue to increase the pace and enhance the effectiveness of trade-and-economic contacts and to develop their forms.

While discussing international problems Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger stated identity or proximity of the two countries' views on matters concerning the strengthening of peace, the preservation of detente, and the curbing of the arms race.

Leonid Brezhnev drew the attention of the Austrian side to the USSR's recent proposals on curtailing the race of arms, first of all of nuclear ones. He emphasised that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to bring the course of international events back into the channel of detente and peaceful cooperation. The USSR comes out in favour of reaching honest, just accords with no detriment to anyone's interests at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. This also applies to the forthcoming negotiation on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger welcomed the readiness of the Soviet side for a dialogue with the USA at summit level.

The two countries' intention to promote in every way a continuation of the process started in Helsinki by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was reaffirmed.

Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger expressed hope for a resultative completion of the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures, and on security and disarmament in Europe.

The talks were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Present at the talks were: on the Soviet side -- Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, Mikhail Yefremov, the ambassador of the USSR to Austria, and Aleksxander Bondarenko, head of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on the Austrian side -- Herr Loibl, director of the Cabinet at the President's Office, Helmut Liedermann, the ambassador of Austria to the USSR, and Herr Bauer, political director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Activities in Moscow

LD262010 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, and Federal President of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, held talks in the Kremlin today. The President of Austria arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On the same day the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR gave a dinner in honour of the Federal President. Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger exchanged speeches at the dinner.

On the same day the president visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid on the grave of the unknown soldier off the Kremlin Wall.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council. In a friendly conversation Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee, acquainted the guest with the history and prospects of development of the municipal economy of the Soviet capital.

A ceremony of the presentation of the heads of diplomatic missions accredited at the Soviet Union to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger was held at the Grand Kremlin palace.

Brezhnev, Others Attend Dinner

LD261528 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet gave a dinner in honour of Rudolf Kirschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, at the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

The dinner was attended by the federal president and Austrian statesmen accompanying him in his trip.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at the dinner. Rudolf Kirschlaeger made a reply speech.

The speeches of Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirshchlager were listened to with great attention and were given prolonged applause.

The dinner passes in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Speech

LD261650 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow,26 May,TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev said at a dinner in honour of the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlager:

"Esteemed Mr Federal President,

Esteemed Austrian guests,

Comrades,

I cordially greet you, Mr President, and all representatives of the friendly Republic of Austria who have arrived in the Soviet Union.

We are glad to say that regular political contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Austria have become a need for both sides. At every meeting we have things to say to each other and things on which to make arrangements for the future.

Mr. President and myself agreed today that Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the political, commercial, economic and other fields is developing dynamically, fruitfully and to mutual benefit.

We cooperate as equal, honest partners. Relations between our two countries are marked by trust, a sincere desire for mutual understanding, and mutual respect. In short, we live as good neighbors.

It would be wrong, of course, to picture Soviet-Austrian relations as relations free of any problems. There are and will be problems in our relations. But they are decided, as a rule, constructively. This helps us not to rest content with the achievements made and to broaden areas of cooperation. As a result not only the interests of our people but also broader all-European interests gain from this.

Soviet-Austrian cooperation, stable and unaffected by transient factors, has become a notable factor of peace in Europe, and here I cannot but mention the state treaty of 1955.

When this historic document was signed there were a number of prophets who predicted all kind of trouble for Austria. They tried, for instance, to scare it by arguing that Austria, a comparatively small country, will not be able to do without allies and protectors.

History however decided otherwise. Austria's dedication to a policy of permanent neutrality, far from weakening, strengthened its position in the world. Austria got the opportunity to play an active independent role in international affairs. This gives it advantages at present as well as in the future.

People in the Soviet Union know and appreciate the energetic efforts made by the Republic of Austria, and personally you, Mr President and Federal Chancellor Kreisky, for strengthening peace, preserving the 'Helsinki spirit' and maintaining the East-West dialogue.

A critical situation is developing now. The arms race knows no restraint. Quite enough military potentials have already been accumulated to scorch all our earth. Each new step in this direction multiplies the threat to peace. There are forces in the West, however, which, for the sake of achieving military superiority, are prepared to pile up heaps of new weapons of destruction rather than start the destruction of weapons. Under these conditions, the practice of peaceful cooperation is becoming especially valuable.

The United Nations General Assembly second special session on disarmament will shortly start work in New York.

I can say definitely: The Soviet Union will apply maximum effort to make it a success by both words and deeds.

The Soviet Union consistently favours the limitation and elimination of nuclear means of warfare. I dare say that our new proposals create more favourable possibilities for fruitful talks on these problems.

Giving priority to nuclear disarmament, we are ready at the same time to hold talks and agree on the limitation and reduction of any types and systems of weaponry. Naturally, there can be only one principle here -- equality and equal security of the sides.

We are convinced advocates of contacts, negotiations and meetings, including at the highest level. I think that Western powers too should evince no less interest in that. But in order to achieve that our work produce the desired results, policy should be conducted in a solid way, care should be taken to avoid a one-sided approach, and balanced solutions should be sought.

I would like to stress in conclusion: Sensibly aware of the concerns which beset the world today, we at the same time are not inclined to indulge in sentiments of pessimism. The present-day situation in the world can be turned for the better, it is possible to avert the war menace.

Our meeting with Mr President confirms that the Soviet Union and Austria are fully resolved to continue to follow consistently the course towards friendship and goodneighborliness.

I believe that accord will reign between our country and the Republic of Austria on questions of strengthening peace and developing constructive international cooperation.

I offer the toast:

For the health of Mr Federal President and Mrs Kirchschlaeger.

For the health of all our Austrian guests.

For further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Austria.

For peace throughout the world!"

Kirchschlaeger Reply

LD261722 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May,TASS -- "The Republic of Austria is determined to conduct in all directions the effective policy of peace, stability and detente," Federal President of the Republic of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said today in his reply speech at the dinner given in his honour in the Kremlin.

"The responsibility for safeguarding peace on earth rests not only on great powers. It is shared also by medium and small states. In the interests of peace Austria exerts the efforts so as, regardless of ideological and other contradictions in the world, to promote the lessening of tension and the communication of peoples and individuals," said the distinguished guest.

"Two most topical tasks are now faced by the governments: The liquidation of crisis seats and the control over armaments connected with effective steps toward disarmament that would take into consideration the need of preserving military balance and would thus strengthen international security. The biggest contribution to this should be made by states having the biggest volume of armaments but not a single country can keep apart from this process," Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said.

"To my mind, the strict observance of all provisions of international law is strongly needed, specifically the renunciation of the use of force or threat of force in inter-state relations which would do much to promote the removal of the existing international crisis seats and prevention of new ones."

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said that "from the very start Austria, often in close cooperation with other neutral and non-aligned participating countries, vigorously promoted the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Madrid meeting will resume its work in Novemeber of this year. In the opinion of the Austrian side, it must give a fresh impetus to the policy of detente by adopting a final document, rich in contents and balanced. A good basis for this document, to my mind, is the draft suggested by neutral and non-aligned countries. I believe it is also necessary to work in a good atmosphere to change the situations that nearly brought the last round of the Madrid meeting to the brink of failure."

"The observance of all principles and provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, be it in the political, economic or other fields, where I also include contacts among people and the universal signifiance of human rights and fundamental freedoms that are also recorded there, meets genuine interests of all participating countries," Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said.

"We Austrians," he continued, "are pleased that Austrian-Soviet relations have been developing favourably in the economic, cultural and political spheres since the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty, that is for 27 years now. They are based on a solid foundation of mutual trust which makes it possible to develop the relations between both our states, despite different social systems, in the spirit of friendship and to mutual satisfaction of both states."

Rudolf Kirchshlaeger expressed the confidence that "the Austrian economy will be able to increase still more its presence on the large Soviet market by concrete cooperation and by this will not only set an example of successful cooperation but will also lower Austria's deficit in the joint balance of payments." "It am sure, Mr President," the guest said, "you will agree with me if I say that Austrian-Soviet relations were setting all these years a good example of useful cooperation going beyong the limits of the different social systems and will certainly remain so in the future."

Departs for Tashkent

LD270854 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the federal president of the Austrian Republic, today left here for Tashkent. He had come to the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

President Kirchschlaeger was seen off at the airport by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, by Soviet Foriegn Minister Andrey Gromkyo and other officials.

Besides Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, the guest will also visit Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

Gromyko, Pahr Meet

LD261520 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, who is in Moscow in connection with the official visit of President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Austrian Republic.

A number of matters of mutual interest, including the question of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, were discussed during the conversation which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

LIBYA'S JALLUD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 26 MAY

LD262326 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Moscow today on a business visit. He was met at the airport by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, first deputy USSR defense minister; and other officials. Among those present was Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Soviet Union.

AL-QADHDHAFI CRITICIZES AFRICAN POLICY OF WEST

LD261116 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 26 May TASS -- M. al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, sharply criticised the policy of the West toward the African people. Speaking in Benghazi on Tuesday before the ambassadors of African countries, he said that American imperialism and Western powers have mounted a large-scale offensive against the African continent so as to strengthen their colonial rule there and to make the region a place d'armes for suppressing progressive regimes and national liberation movements. The Libyan leader attacked the policy of France, saying that it wants to continue its presence in a number of African countries.

Under these conditions, the Libyan leader said, African countries should step up their efforts in the common struggle for freedom and independence, for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

M. al-Qadhdhafi criticised Zaire's decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. The step, he stressed, serves the interests of imperialism and reaction and contradicts the aspirations of Arab and African peoples fighting against Zionism and racism. He voiced solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa and said that Namibia should become independent as soon as possible.

The tasks now confronting the African peoples, M. al-Qadhdhafi said, call for united actions within the framework of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and make it imperative that this organisation be made an effective instrument for African countries to attain genuine independence and to gain complete freedom for domination by the forces of imperialism, racism and reaction.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD261424 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 26 May TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is now here at the head of a Soviet Government delegation, met today with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Matters concerning the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union were considered. The sides expressed deep satisfaction with the course of the development of all-round Soviet-Syrian fruitful cooperation. The explosive situation which has developed in the Middle East as a result of the anti-Arab intrigues of Israel and the United States was discussed as well.

DIRECT U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL INCREASED

LD261814 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 26 May 82

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted for the increase of direct U.S. military aid to Israel by 100 million dollars. This decision was taken even though in the 1983 financial year the value of Tel Aviv's purchases of fighter bombers and other up-to-date military equipment from the United States will reach a huge sum, about two billion dollars. Another handout for the build up of the Israeli military machine is a new evidence of Washington's unconditional support for the course of reckless military ventures and annexation that has been implemented by Tel Aviv for long with regard to its Arab neighbors.

It should be noted that the voting in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee coincided in time with the talks of the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger with Israeli Defence Minister Sharon who arrived in the United States for an official visit. One of the main items on the agenda of the talks was the discussion of the practical implementation of the agreement on the so-called "strategic cooperation" between the two countries.

The developments have shown that this military-political alliance concluded in November last is spearheaded against Arab peoples. After the brazen annexation by Israel of the Syrian Golan Heights, Washington, seeking to dampen anti-American sentiments that intensified in the Arab world, had to resort to manoeuvering and hypocritically announced the "suspension" of the agreement. But in reality the criminal alliance continued operating and Tel Aviv, relaying on the backing of the "strategic" allies beyond the ocean has staged within the recent months a series of piratic sorties against Lebanon, unleashed bloody terror on occupied lands -- on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza sector.

There is no doubt that the present discussion of the implementation of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" which takes place in a "very friendly atmosphere" actually boils down to coordinating and working out Israel's new aggressive actions, above all against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement. It is not accidental that Sharon's visit to the United States was preceded by a number of bellicose statements by Premier Begin and other Israeli leaders. They made threats of a large-scale invasion of the south of Lebanon and concentrated several Israeli divisions on the border with that Arab country and in the enclave of the south Lebanese separatists.

The United States, which encourages and backs the Israeli aggressors, bears the responsibility together with them for the dangerous consequences of their piratic sallies against Arab states, for the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people.

KUWAIT PAPER INTERVIEWS SOVIET MIDEAST EXPERTS

Part One: Primakov

GF251742 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 May 82 p 17

[Part one of roundtable panel discussion held in Moscow between Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS and Soviet experts in Arab and international affairs; interview with Yevgeniy Primakov, director of Oriental Studies Institute affiliated with the Soviet Academy of Sciences; no date given]

[Text] AL-QABAS: Certain phases of settlement in the Middle East, which the United States tried to achieve, were characterized by the escalation of acts of violence, war in Lebanon. Do you expect the same acts of violence in the upcoming phases, and what is the stand of the Soviet Union on the issue?

Primakov: Generally speaking, I do not think the United States has passed through any phase of settlement in the Middle East. After the October 1973 war U.S. diplomatic activities were characterized by attempts to confine the issue to disengagement of forces and, subsequently, to prepare for unilateral solutions. This is not linked with the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces because it is well-known that this was a compulsory measure taken by Syria after it had faced the danger of single-handed confrontation with Israel as a result of the success of the efforts of the United States and As-Sadat to disengage forces in Sinai. Under these particular circumstances, the Soviet Union had supported the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights. Afterward, the U.S. policy focused entirely on the two Camp David agreements. I will not dwell on the details of this conspiracy, but it will suffice to point out that it has blocked the real way to establishing peace. Due to the Camp David agreements in particular, the stand of Tel Aviv has become more tanacious, and this stand was illustrated by the declaration of Jerusalem as the "eternal capital" of Israel, the defiant settlements in the West Bank and Gaza strip, the dealing of consecutive blows to Lebanon, and most recently, Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. Therefore, is it reasonable to consider all this to be phases of settlement in the Middle East?

Regarding the question on the escalation of the acts of violence, unfortunately, I have to admit that the U.S.-backed Israeli stand leads to such violence. Axiomatically, the Soviet Union is against Israel's hostile presumptuousness. The evidence of this is the Soviet support for the just Arab cause and the persistent Soviet struggle against the aggressor -- within the United Nations framework, for instance. If this struggle has not yet succeeded, it is because the United States protects the Israeli expansionists -- for instance, the U.S. veto of the Security Council resolution on imposition of sanctions against Israel.

AL-QABAS: The United States, in its foreign policy, has currently taken great interest in the Gulf region. This fact urges Washington, which has certain targets, to classify the question of settling the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israel conflict as secondary issues and regional phenomenon. How do you envisage the development of events regarding the resolution of the Palestinian cause and what in Moscow's opinion is the next step that should be taken regarding the settlement of the Middle East.

Primakov: The matter is not limited to the fact that the United States pays great attention to the Gulf region and classifies the resolution of the Palestinian cause as a secondary issue. Recently, the United States has more and more disregarded the overall Arab-Israeli conflict in pursuit of "internationalizing" the situation in the Middle East. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who visited the Middle East more than once, has tried to make the Arabs believe they are exposed to danger from the Soviet Union and that the Israeli policy is nothing but a mirage, as he says.

Axiomatically, the Arab countries -- which include the Gulf countries -- realized very well the target at which the policy of the current U.S. administration is aimed.

I would like to say in short that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai was an event of significance. The Western media have embellished it by all means and widened the clamorous campaign about that event. However, this raises two matters which I would like to label as decisive and which Western propaganda attempts to discard.

The first matter: What is the price paid for this? It is As-Sadat's acceptance of guardian ship over Egypt and Egypt's extracation from the Arab front confronting the aggressor -- this fact has led Israel to fortify its stand and facilities to achieve the policy of insuring its main usurping activities against the West Bank, Gaza Strip, eastern Jerusalem and the Golan. The price of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai is the return of imperialist forces to Egyptian soil.

It was one of the ironies of fate that the withdrawal took place prior to the 30th anniversary of the July Revolution in Egypt -- one of the most prominent national liberation revolutions in the postwar era. The core of the forces currently positioned in Sinai is made up of 11,000 U.S. soldiers -- the 82d Airborne Division's regiment. In my opinion, it is a landing of the frontal division of the Rapid Deployment Force on the Egyptian territories. By the way, the U.S. Defense Department has published the scenario for the deployment of these forces. In the first stage, the 82d Airborne Division should land a regiment that should ensure the landing of all other units. Thus, the regiment has landed. And from the bridgehead controlled by the U.S. forces -- from Sharm ash-Shaykh to Elat -- it is possible to stage operations against Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Indeed, in Sinai, a step to strengthen instability, and not in this region alone, has been taken.

As for the question pertaining to the means of solving the Palestinian issue, I would like to say: The Soviet Union regards the Palestinian issue as the crux of the Middle East dispute. Furthermore, it regards the settlement of this issue as a basic matter, without which firmly established peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved. Actually, this issue cannot be solved through the false autonomous rule which Israel tries to implement in the occupied territories, and which deprives the Palestinians from living under occupation. [sentence as published] The Israeli plan, above all, is to keep Israeli forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip indefinitely.

When we deal with the Palestinian issue, it is worth pointing out that this does not mean the Palestinian refugees only. It is true that the issue of the Palestinian refugees is not yet solved, but the Palestinian issue is wider than that. It is an issue of that involves an entire people which has the right, as any other people, to self-determination. Nobody has the right to determine its private matters through deprivation of other people's right to self-determination. If we consider the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, then doesn't this also include their right to establish their independent state?

The Israelis try to make the public opinion believe that such a state will be a center of destabilization in the Middle East. These pretexts are only aimed at concealing Israel's efforts to annex the occupied Palestinian territories. It is not a coincidence that rumors were spread about the possibility of a unilateral decision by Israel to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, following the Golan annexation, in violation of the international law and the will of public opinion. I believe that there are forces capable of preventing this. One of the most important forces is the cohesion of the Arabs themselves on national bases that are opposed to imperialism. Long experience shows that the Middle East dispute can only be solved through a comprehensive settlement that meets the interests of all the peoples which live in this region. This necessitates the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, granting the Arab Palestinian people the right to self-determination, including establishing their national state and guaranteeing the necessary conditions that ensure security of all the countries and the peoples of this region. All these problems can be solved through an international conference to be held with the participation of all countries that are directly involved in the dispute, the PLO -- the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- the Soviet Union, the United States and a number of the other countries that represent regions adjacent to the Middle East, such as Western Europe, North Africa and South Asia.

Actually, such a conference must be well prepared. This very preparation will contribute toward achieving progress on the peace issue and foiling the plans of those who try to maintain a tense situation that threatens an explosion in the Middle East.

AL-QABAS: The United States signed an agreement of strategic cooperation with Israel. What is the Soviet stance on that? Is the Soviet Union ready to sign similar agreements with the friendly countries or with some of them in the Middle East?

Primakov: The United States hopes to use this agreement of strategic cooperation with Israel as the basis for its policy, which is directed against the communist world and against the independent Arab regimes which defend their national interests. As it is known, the United States would like to use the Israeli military fist even outside the borders of the Middle East, and by the way, the U.S. position toward the As-Sadat regime was similar. When the Soviet Union signs agreements with Arab countries, it is guided by completely different goals. These agreements reinforce the standard of the existing relations, serve the issue of multisided cooperation, participate in ensuring stability and strengthen the defensive capabilities of the Arab countries that sign these agreements. It is natural that this will avert the perpetuation of the results of the Israeli aggression of 1967, which the Israeli leadership is after. Therefore, there is nothing "similar" about the agreements the United States and the Soviet Union sign in the Middle East.

AL-QABAS: During his visit to India, Leonid Brezhnev announced a five-point platform to guarantee security in the Gulf region. The reaction of Washington was cool and negative. What is your view on this issue and does the Soviet Union want to adhere to this platform later?

Primakov: The platform which the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, launched to preserve security in the Gulf region has always been and still is the basis of the Soviet policy in this region. We support the stability of the situation here. Bearing in mind the interests of all the region's people and the security of naval transportation, which links the region with the world, we are against any grave developments, and we call for converting the region into a region of peace, far removed from competition among the foreign powers.

AL-QABAS: An impression was recently formulated that Moscow and Riyadh are inclined to establish bridges of friendship and mutual diplomatic recognition. What do you think are the obstacles that stand in the way of achieving these aspirations?

Primakov: I am confident that it is the Soviet intention to improve relations with all the Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia. As for the second part of the question, which deals with mutual recognition, I believe that the question was not correctly formulated. As it is known, the two countries have diplomatic relations, but we do not have an embassy in Riyadh, and there is no Saudi Embassy in the Soviet Union. I believe that there are no obstacles on our side that obstruct the development of relations with Saudi Arabia that will serve mutual interests and the interests of achieving just and firm peace in the Middle East.

Part Two, Three: Trofimenko

GF270500 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25-26 May p 17 82

[Parts two and three of roundtable panel discussion between Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS and Soviet experts in Arab and international affairs; interview with Genrikh Trofimenko, head of the U.S. Foreign Policy Department of the United States of America and Canada Institute, affiliated with the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-QABAS: How do you assess U.S. President Ronald Reagan's activity during his tenure in the White House and do you consider his presence in the White House to be a source of worry for you?

Trofimenko: It is possible to assess President Reagan's activity from two viewpoints: The internal and external. No matter how long you criticize the activity of President Reagan in domestic measures, particularly the U.S. economy, this activity of the U.S. administration remains a domestic issue that concerns the Americans themselves. The Americans will tell Reagan their opinion of his activity in that regard. The U.S. congressional election in November will provide the most current opportunity to assess Reagan's domestic policy. The results of the congressional elections, that is the off-year elections, are, as usual, dependent to a great extent on the electors views on domestic issues.

Undoubtedly, these elections will show how acceptable the President's domestic policy is to the electors.

As for the U.S. administration's activity in the field of foreign policy, the results of this activity are not restricted to the Americans alone. They concern all mankind, due to the role which the United States is playing on the international arena as the largest capitalist country endeavoring to lead all nonsocialist parts of the world. As a foreign observer, I cannot but give a negative evaluation of the Reagan administration's activity in the field of foreign policy because the activity of Reagan and this administration has not helped bolster international peace. It has rather led to the collapse of peace and international stability.

From this aspect, the activity of the current Republican administration is indeed considered to be a source of worry for Soviet citizens. We worry not because we fear the cries of intimidation and the threats made by the U.S. politicians and generals against our country, or because we fear the U.S. military preparations. This is not so. We can overcome Washington's current blackmail just as we overcame the U.S. brandishing of arms in the past, especially since we are now much stronger than we were in both the military and economic sectors. Of course, we will not allow Washington to occupy the "seat of power" which would entitle it to dictate its conditions to the Soviet Union and threaten to declare war in the event of disobedience. The reason for our worry is not fear for ourselves, but for the fate of international peace.

Perhaps when certain people in Washington set out on a new round of stiff policy and military preparations, they hope the United States will eventually be able to stop at flexing the muscles of its will without the actual use of arms in the battlefield. However, the concept of "brinkmanship," which the followers of the Republican Party used under Dulles, states that instability on this "brink" is possible and that it is easy to fall in the abyss of a nuclear war. Such a war, under the current circumstances, will cause a tremendous disaster to all mankind, kill and maim millions of people and destroy material resources which man has created over the centuries. The fate of the entire human civilization is in question just because the U.S. leadership wants to maintain the United States' world dominance and make the U.S. "order" become law for all the inhabitants of the nonsocialist world.

AL-QABAS: Don't you agree that after the events in El Salvador and the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force, the world is marching toward the phase of escalating danger due to the increasing employment of armed forces by the United States, and what is the stand of the Soviet Union on this issue?

Trofimenko: Yes, I do. Things are particularly moving toward United States' employing the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East in the first place and not just there. Persons in charge of the U.S. policy on the developing countries today understand that military elements will not decide the future of ties between the United States and these countries. A decisive role is played by the economic, political and social elements, and the U.S. policymakers know that these elements do not favor the United States in the current phase of the developing countries' struggle for economic liberation from the control of foreign monopoly, and above all the U.S. monopoly.

Talk centers on the crisis of U.S. neocolonialism on the international level. Washington does not know how to solve this crisis through neocolonialist techniques despite its hopes on the equivocation of unique U.S. capitalism. In other words, the U.S. politicians still lack a prescription to remedy the system of neocolonialism and at the same time maintain the current dependency of a number of developing countries on the United States, making this dependency seem to be a "mutual association" in addition to depicting it as the new economic order that the developing countries wish to implement.

Under these circumstances, the Reagan administration returns to weapons and expands U.S. military positions in regions within the developing countries.

This activity is dedicated to averting exclusion of the countries associated with Washington from the sphere of U.S. influence and obstructing implementation of the principles of a just international economic system. Since it was difficult to declare and protect this imperialist and selfish objective in its current form and under current circumstances, this selfish objective -- which is aimed at preserving the U.S. empire -- will change in terms of official policy and propaganda into a "noble mission" to protect the developing countries form "communism" or from "Moscow's conspiracies." To achieve this goal rountine statements are included in the foreign propaganda which Washington had used several times to disguise U.S. interference in the affairs of other countries, starting with the "Truman doctrine," through the "Eisenhower doctrine," and to the "Carter doctrine." Furthermore, it is not Soviet troops that are stationed now in the Middle East, but U.S. Marines and other units of the Rapid Deployment Forces and from the 82d Airborne Division, which recently arrived in the Sinai. But what is the objective? First, according to TIME magazine, to encourage the Israelis and, second, to use this as a means to pressure the Arab countries.

The Soviet Union views the stationing of U.S. troops in the Middle East and the widening and reinforcing of the network of U.S. military bases there as causes of the deterioration of the situation in the region. Any reckless step could trigger war throughout the Middle East. Nobody knows how far it would escalate. That is why we call for solving the issues of this region -- similar to how the issues of South Asia and Central Africa should be resolved -- not through the use of force, but through negotiations based on joint efforts of the countries concerned and the liberation movements.

As for the Middle East, Academician Primakov has spoken about our proposals on settling current issues there. It is clear that the issues in other "hot regions" of the world, including Central America, must be solved through this method.

KUWAIT SEVERS RELATIONS WITH ZAIRE, COSTA RICA

LD242146 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 24 May, TASS -- Kuwait announced today severance of diplomatic relations with Zaire and Costa Rica. These decisions were taken in response to the restoration by Zaire of its diplomatic relations with Israel, and to the transfer by Costa Rica of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Israel-occupied Jerusalem.

Previously, in the Arab region, rupture of diplomatic relations with Zaire was announced by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

OPEC CONFERENCE, IRANIAN OIL OUTPUT ASSESSED

NC261710 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 May 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] The OPEC members met in Quito, Ecuador last week. The participants in this conference met and worked toward determining a common strategy in their struggle for oil -- their natural wealth -- and against imperialist monopolies which are trying to gain future benefits by exploiting these countries' oil.

The imperialist monopolies which, as a result of exploiting others' cheap oil, have gained astronomic profits, were enraged by the results of the Quito conference and expressed their dissatisfaction. It is not accidential that immediately after the conclusion of the oil exporters' conference in Quito, 20 members of the International Energy Agency, which is often referred to in the press as anti-OPEC, met in Paris.

Participants in this conference are, first and foremost, demanding a decrease in the price of oil. To justify this demand, they claim that an oil surplus continues to exist in international markets and that a trend toward a drop in the demand for liquid fuel can be seen.

Meanwhile, although it may seem contradictory, the monopolies are working toward an increase in oil production by OPEC member countries. Is this a logical policy? No, because the directors of the monopolies and the defenders of their interests in the International Energy Agency do not follow logic in any way. The monopolies want to gain large quantities of cheap oil, and to gain astronomic profits by reselling the oil, refining it through a range of fraud and cheating and secret dirty transactions. In your country, Iran, the activities of imperialist monopolies to this effect are known.

In the report prepared by OPEC experts and tendered at the Quito conference, various proofs were brought up showing that the demand for oil in international markets is to increase in the near future. We know that the Western monopolies created an artificial oil surplus in world markets. The monopolies stored a quantity of oil and offered it to the markets in the heat of the energy crisis. The price of oil thus dropped. At present this so-called oil surplus has been completely consumed. OPEC experts believe that oil demands in the Western countries should increase in the very near future, and this is why these experts justly and opportunely say that there is no reason to drop the price of oil.

Needless to say, reports received from the Rotterdam free oil market indicate that the oil price is rising. Now when the price of the OPEC member countries' oil is $34 a barrel, it is being sold at $40 and more a barrel in the Rotterdam market.

The imperialists are trying to prevent oil-exporting countries from independently setting the price of oil, as was foreseen in the OPEC Charter. Imperialists want, like always, to create discord between members of this organization and to destroy their unity and solidarity. For instance, at present the monopolies of the United States and other Western countries are insisting that Saudi Arabia increase its oil production. This will lead to a surplus of oil in the world market as a result of which the price of liquid fuel will drop. Imperialist monopolies are exerting pressures on Iran by using various means. They terrify your country with an oil-export embargo of the same kind declared during the sixth decade of the century, when struggles were under way to nationalize the oil industry and liquidate the British-Iranian Oil Company. But the imperialists forget that that era has passed forever. The new Iran which has overthrown the proimperialist monarchy cannot be terrified with threats of sanctions. Today, Iran's oil has sure and permanent buyers. These buyers are the socialist countries of East Europe, some developing countries and several capitalist countries of Europe and Latin America. Iran trades with these countries independently and without the parasitic brokerage of the monopolies, with all the income from this trade going directly to the Iranian Treasury.

According to the informed and reliable magazine MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, at present Iran produces 2 million barrels of oil every 24 hours. This is the same quantity considered suitable by the national Iranian oil company. In view of this quantity of oil extracted, Iran can very easily export the quantity of oil set by the OPEC members -- in other words 1.2 million barrels a day. Therefore, the situation that now rises is not to the benefit of the imperialist monster but to the benefit of the OPEC members, including Iran.

The OPEC conference in Quito once again convincingly showed that the unity and solidarity of the members of this organization vis-a-vis the common enemy -- the imperialist monopolies -- is of great importance.

OIL TANKER SERVICE BETWEEN IRAN, USSR VIA CASPIAN

WA211430 Baku VYSHKA in Russian 5 May 82 p 1

[Article by N. Safin, Caspian Sea Steamship Company employee: "The First Trips"]

[Text] Baku -- As is known, the ships of the Caspian Sea Steamship Company have travelled for many years between Baku and Iranian ports, carrying various cargoes. Now tankers carrying oil products will also be travelling this route.

Recently the tanker Lisa Chaykina completed a trial run to the Iranian port of Nowshahr with diesel fuel aboard.

Now the steamship's crew, under the command of Sea Captain V. Avtaykin, makes regular runs between the Soviet port of Baku and the Iranian port of Nowshahr -- on the Caspian's first international oil shipping line. The crew is bending all its efforts to speed up turnaround time, and to reduce to a minimum the time spent in port for loading and unloading.

Among those who are working in a shock manner and attaining new successes in socialist competition to worthily meet the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR are: Seamen F. Dzhafarov and B. Prikhodko, Boatswain R. Badalov, Second Mechanic M. Mednikov, and Engineers Z. Samedov and R. Dadshev. They have taken on increased obligations for the current week, which is dedicated to combat glory.

JOURNAL ATTACKS U.S. POLICY IN PERSIAN GULF

LD111312 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- "An atmosphere of peace and tranquility and respect for the legitimate interests of the Persian Gulf countries do not fit into the plans of the United States. Its strategy pursues directly opposite objectives," the journal USA ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] writes in its May issue.

Analysing U.S. Gulf policy, the journal writes: "Under the incumbent administration this part of the world is viewed to a far greater extent than before as a base... for effectively checking the processes of strengthening national independence and carrying out social transformations in the Middle East and in the Southeast Asia."

The journal points out that "the interest displayed by the U.S. ruling circles in the Persian Gulf is rooted in Washington's striving to secure dominance in the region which accounts for almost 70 percent of the non-socialist world's known oil reserves and for about 50 percent of its oil production."

The article exposes the provocative character of the assertion of American propaganda that the ending or drastic cutback of the flow of oil from the Gulf Arab states and growing oil prices would have serious consequences for the United States. "These allegations are used by Washington's spokesmen to artificially whip up alarmism and to justify the no-holds-barred concept in ensuring access to the resources of the Persian Gulf."

The present day U.S. leaders are first and foremost trying to implement their line "of building up a potential for U.S. direct armed intervention in the Persian Gulf so as to secure unchallenged control based on armed strength in that part of the world under the pretext of the bogey of the 'Soviet threat,'" the journal stresses.

USTINOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS

LD262356 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today received member of the permanent political committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Party (FRELIMO), Secretary of the Central Committee for Political Affairs Marcelino dos Santos.

They had a friendly conversation on matters of mutual interest.

ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARIANS COMPLETE USSR VISIT

PM251549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 21 May M. Bernardo de Sousa, head of a delegation of the Angolan People's Assembly, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly, gave a press conference for Soviet journalists in Moscow.

The USSR is Angola's true, reliable friend, he said. From the earliest days of our struggle for independence we have been aware of its support. And now the Soviet people are giving Angola effective assistance in building a new society. We are confident that our visit will be one more contribution to further strengthening the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries.

Sharing his impressions of his tour of the country, M. Bernardo de Sousa noted that the visit enabled him to see for himself what impressive successes have been achieved in all spheres of life by Soviet people, who this year celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The members of the delegation took a particular interest in familiarizing themselves with the working people's participation in state administration.

Our meetings and talks on Soviet soil, the guest stressed, again convinced us how great is the USSR's desire to ensure lasting peace and security. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress also proved that. We must all defend this Leninist peace policy and do everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The parliamentarians visited the Yu. A. Gagarin cosmonaut training center.

The delegation left the Soviet Union that day.

AFRICAN OFFICIALS ON NEW ISRAEL-ZAIRE RELATIONS

LD220110 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you probably remember, the African countries severed diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973 in accordance with OAU decisions in protest against its policy of aggression with regard to the Arabs. Speaking in an interview with the Ghanaian press agency, Ghana's Foreign Minister Dr Obed Asamoah, has pointed out that his country won't restore diplomatic relations with Israel at the present moment for two reasons. First, by violating the UN Charter and international law, Israel still occupies Arab territory, and second Israel maintains close political and military contacts with the racist Republic of South Africa.

As the ambassadors of Senegal, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Djibouti have indicated in a joint statement at their meeting in Saudi Arabia, their countries rule out any possibility of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. They noted that Zaire's moves to this end are unilateral and run at variance with the principles of Afro-Arab solidarity. The ambassadors urged the African and Arab countries to confirm their solidarity in the face of Israeli expansionism, a policy threatening the interests of Arab and African nations. In a special communique the Foreign Ministry of the Ivory Coast says the despite the rumors circulating in Israel and in the West the Ivory Coast does not intend to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. The Ivory Coast, the communique stresses, will not follow Zaire's example on this issue. Cameroon the Congo, Mali, Zambia and a number of other African countries have also said they are not going to restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

Following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv, Tunisia has recalled its ambassador in Zaire for consultations.

IZVESTIYA NOTES USSR-CONGO TIES ON TREATY JUBILEE

PM201535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by F. Sidorov: "Growing Cooperation"]

[Text] In May 1981 a Congolese party and state delegation headed by President of the People's Republic of the Congo D. Sassou-Nguesso paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The talks confirmed the determination of the USSR and the Congo to develop and strengthen the sound friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and to struggle together against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and the peoples' security. The Congolese delegation expressed support for the constructive proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at normalizing the international situation.

The friendship and cooperation treaty signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and D. Sassou-Nguesso on 13 May 1981 was an important milestone on the path of rapprochement between the peoples of the USSR and the Congo. This document of great political significance made it possible to raise Soviet-Congolese relations to a new and higher level and laid a lasting foundation for the further development of bilateral cooperation.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the Congo have invariably taken shape in a spirit of sincere friendship, mutual understanding and trust. Today they embrace the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other spheres of cooperation. There are now regular contacts, including summit contacts, between USSR and Congolese state figures. Cooperation is developing between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT).

The Congolese leadership and the PCT are devoting much attention to questions relating to economic development. Last December the Congolese People's National Assembly approved a 5-year plan for economic and social development in 1982-1986, the country's first-ever 5-year plan. The Ninth PCT Central Committee plenum in April also focused attention on the solution of key problems of the country's development.

The Soviet Union is giving People's Congo a variety of assistance in the creation and formation of an independent economy. The Mfouati mining and enriching combine, erected through the joint labor of Soviet and Congolese workers and engineers is a striking embodiment of Soviet-Congolese friendship. With Soviet assistance the new PCT Central Committee higher party school complex is being built in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, and a number of other projects have been built.

Soviet specialists directly participating in the construction and operation of cooperation projects are making a substantial contribution to creating the Congolese national economy. Soviet teachers working in Congolese universities and secondary educational establishments are selflessly communicating their knowledge to Congolese youth. And approximately 1,500 young Congolese men and women are attending various educational establishments in the USSR. A similar number have already been educated in the Soviet Union.

When talking about the strengthening cultural ties between our countries it must be remembered that the first African branch of the A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute was opened in Brazzaville. Regular exchanges of artistic and sports collectives have become a fine tradition and businesslike contacts have been established between educational establishments in the two countries. Ties are developing between the sister cities of Alma-Ata and Brazzaville through the medium of friendship societies.

In the period which has elapsed since the treaty was signed much has already been done in the sphere of investing this important political document with practical content. An agreement was signed 16 October 1981 on the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Congo which envisages, in particular, assistance in the development of the Congolese mining industry. An agreement was signed 11 December 1981 on cooperation in the sphere of exchange of radio and television programs between our countries. All this shows that the conclusion of the treaty was a significant step in the deepening of friendship between the world's first socialist state and the young independent African country which has chosen the path of socialist orientation and that it offered new opportunities for strengthening and developing Soviet-Congolese relations and developing the two countries' solidarity in the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS VISIT TO SEYCHELLES

Admiral Calls for Peace Zone

PM200935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent Yu. Pichugin dispath: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 10 May — The official friendly visit by a detachment of Soviet warships to Victoria, capital of the Seychelles, is continuing.

On the 37th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany, thousands of the capital's inhabitants assembled at the jetty where the large antisubmarine vessel Vasiliy Chapayev and the patrol vessel Ryanyy were moored, bedecked with dress flags in the festival's honor. On board the ships there were friendly meetings between the Soviet sailors and inhabitants of the Seychelles, who acquainted themselves with the modern combat hardware and photographic display stands describing the present day Soviet land.

In a press interview, detachment commander Rear Adm M.N. Khronopulo stressed that the sailors, like all Soviet people, have great respect for the Seychelles people.

It is natural, he pointed out, that the world public's demands for the Indian Ocean to be transformed into a zone of peace and for an end to aggressive U.S. actions in this region should sound a note of special urgency here in the Seychelles.

Warships End Visit

PM240925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Visit Ends"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 12 May -- A detachment of Soviet warships commanded by Rear Adm M.N. Khronopulo has ended an official friendly visit to the capital of the Republic of Seychelles -- Victoria. This morning the Soviet warships left the territorial waters of the Seychelles.

SUPREME SOVIET NAMES FEDORCHUK TO REPLACE ANDROPOV

LD261530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has released Yuriy Andropov from his duties as chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security in connection with his transfer to other work.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vitaliy Fedorchuk as chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DECISION ON AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

LD271110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0951 GMT 27 May 82

["Decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government on Improving Management in Agriculture" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have outlined a system of measures for further improving the management of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex in a special decision. It was endorsed by the CPSU Central Committee plenum that took place on 24 May.

The aim of the measures that were outlined is to create the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the USSR food program for the period up to 1990.

The document notes that since the March 1965 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which laid the foundations for the present agrarian policy, an immense amount of work has been carried out in the country to further enhance agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex, and to increase the growth of food production. During this period the material-technical base of the countryside has been considerably strengthened and agriculture has been set firmly on the path of industrialization.

At the same time, the decision says, the existing system of measures has proved to be far too cumbersome and the size of the administrative apparatus has grown needlessly.

In order to eliminate the shortcomings in administration, rayon, oblast, kray and republican (autonomous republics) agro-industrial associations are to be set up, with their supreme body being the soviet. It is made up of an oblast (kray) soviet of people's deputies and the supreme soviet of an autonomous republic. The staff of the soviet includes leaders of oblast, kray and republican organizations of the agro-industrial complex.

In each union republic a commission of the presidium of the Council of Ministers of the union republic is being created. In the USSR Council of Ministers a Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers on Questions Concerning the Agro-Industrial Complex is being created. It comprises heads of central ministries and departments concerned with the agro-industrial complex. The chairman of this commission is a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The document has set out the rights allotted to councils of associations and those obligations which have been imposed on the Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers. Among others, they include coordination of the work of ministries and departments which are part of the agro-industrial complex, checking on how they fulfill the decisions of the party and the government and the tasks stipulated in the state plans of the USSR's economic and social development -- tasks on procurement of produce, supply of vehicles, equipment, means of chemicalization, the rational use of material, financial and labor resources, and on output of production of the food industries. The commission also tackles questions of improving the housing, cultural and daily living conditions of rural inhabitants and tackles many other tasks.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON STATE FARMS

LD271226 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government provides for a complex of measures directed at strengthening the self-supporting basis of collective and state farms and other agricultural enterprises, enhancing their material incentive to increase production and improve quality of produce. The resolution was approved by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on May 24.

It is planned to increase, in particular, from January 1 next year the purchasing prices of livestock, pigs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beet, potato, vegetables and other farming produce, and to introduce extras to the purchasing prices of produce sold to the state by low-profitable farms by a sum of 16 billion roubles in terms of one year.

Money from the state budget will be used to build, in collective farms which have insufficient fixed assets and do not possess necessary funds for expanded reproduction, residential houses, child-care centres, community centres and other projects of cultural and utility services and communal economy, inter-farm roads; to maintain children's pre-school and cultural and educational establishments and Pioneer camps; and to pay insurance.

3.3 billion roubles in allocations for the above-mentioned collective farms will be annually provided by draft state budgets.

To improve the financial position, it was decided to write off the debts worth 9,700 million roubles from low-profitable and unprofitable farms, and defer by ten years with the repayment starting from 1991 of the outstanding indebtedness under state bank loans in the sum of 11,080 million roubles.

It was determined that in state farms and other state agricultural enterprises the fund of consolidating and expanding the economy is established from a 5-percent deduction from the farm's profits. It will be used for making capital investment and carrying out other measures in addition to the state plan of economic and social development.

The document provides for a number of measures directed at insuring the growth of agricultural output, raising labour productivity, reducing non-productive expenses and production cost, raising the profitability of agricultural production, and at a more effective use of budgetary allocations and credits of the USSR State Bank.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS NEWS MEDIA CONFERENCE

LD261536 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- A conference of the leading editors and executive of the national newspapers and magazines, major publishing houses, news agencies, television and radio, and ideological institutions took place at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today to examine the tasks of the mass media in explaining to the people the substance of and propagandising the ideas contained in the report made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the food program of the USSR, covering the period ending in 1990, and fulfilling the decisions of the May (1982) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and Ivan Kapitonov also took part in the conference's work.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS BREZHNEV WITH KIEV MEDAL

LD262054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukraine CP Central Committee, presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with a medal in memory of the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, marking his enormous contribution to the economic and socio-cultural development of the capital of Soviet Ukraine, the Hero City of Kiev, his personal participation in the liberation of the city from the German fascist occupiers during the Great Patriotic War, and the courage and heroism exhibited by him at that time.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy said that so as to express the will of Communists and all the working people of the city, the Kiev Gorkom and the Gorispolkom had awarded Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the title of Honorary Citizen of the City of Kiev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev heartily thanked him for the award and the high honor accorded him. The 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, he said, is a notable event in the sociopolitical and cultural life of the country. All Soviet people are proud of the wonderful successes of the hero city, which has chronicled golden pages in the history of our multinational state and in our socialist and communist construction.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Aliyev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Zimyanan and Rusakov. They warmly congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the award and wished him good health, happiness and new successes in his untiring and noble activity for the glory of our great socialist motherland, in the name of communism and peace on earth.

GOVERNMENT AIDE VIEWS WORK OF STATE APPARATUS

PM241055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 82 pp 2-3

[Article by USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs M. Smirtyukov under rubric "USSR Is 60 Years Old": "The Soviet State Apparatus -- Activity and Development"]

[Text] The 60-year history of our union multinational state has cogently confirmed that the USSR is a dynamic and efficient form of the state association and development of the Soviet nations and nationalities. An important instrument of the activity of the Soviet state of the whole people and of the implementation of the CPSU's policy is the management apparatus, which is called upon to organize the practical implementation of the projected programs and plans and to ensure the further improvement of the society of developed socialism. The increasingly full and effective utilization of the "levers" of state management promotes the successful resolution of the tasks of communist building.

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The soviets of people's deputies constitute the political foundation of the USSR; it is through them that the people exercise their power. All other state organs, including the organs of state management, are under their control and are accountable to them.

In point of fact the latter organs constitute the management apparatus, a truly people's apparatus that operates under the party's leadership and on the basis of its policy, in the interests of society and all the country's nations and nationalities. The principles of the structure and activity of that apparatus which were formulated by V.I. Lenin, which include broad participation by citizens in management, democratic centralism, internationalism and socialist federalism and the strict observance of legality, are being developed and enriched in accordance with the demands of life.

As is well known, right from the first days of October Lenin led the tremendous work to form a new management apparatus. The formation of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary the Soviet people are preparing to celebrate, at the same time signified a qualitatively new stage in the development of state organs of management. The USSR Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] and the people's commissariats were created: unionwide commissariats -- the same for the entire USSR -- and united [obyedinennyye] commissariats which led the activity of the union republic people's commissariats. Changes subsequently took place in the demarcation of the competence of USSR and union republic organs -- always in accordance with the principles of Lenin's nationalities policy, of course.

Nowadays, in the conditions of the developed socialist society, the score and complexity of the management of state and social affairs are increasing considerably. This was reflected in the 1977 USSR Constitution and in the union and autonomous republic constitutions, which enshrined the tasks and functions of central and local organs of state management. The principles of their organization and activity during the present stage were also defined.

The characteristic features of these fundamental laws are the intensification of the extent to which the apparatus is under the control of and accountable to the soviets of people's deputies and the development of democratic principles in the work of management organs. They operate not only "in the sight of the masses," so to speak, but with the masses, enjoying their support and being under their effective control.

The development of the united union multinational state's system of management organs under present conditions increasingly fully reflects the organic combination of socialist federalism and democratic centralism. Under the USSR Constitution, the chairmen of the union of republic Councils of Ministers are ex officio members of the USSR Government. The long-established institution of union republic Council of Ministers permanent missions to the USSR Council of Ministers has also entirely proved its worth. Republic organs are gaining increasingly broad representation in USSR ministries and departments and on their collegiums and councils. Thus, for instance, the members of the USSR Gosplan include the chairmen of the union republic gosplans, and the councils on questions of secondary general education schools, which operates within the USSR Ministry of Education, includes the union republic ministers of education.

The cohesion and unity augment the republics' strength and accelerate the socioeconomic development of each of them and of the country as a whole. A reflection of this process is the course pursued by the party and the Soviet state of strengthening united centralized leadership and increasing the initiative of republic and local organs. Thus in recent years the USSR Government has adopted a number of resolutions dealing with many questions of economic and sociopolitical building for solution by the union republic Councils of Ministers. This means that the republic management organs are making an increasingly weighty contribution to resolving questions of statewide and unionwide significance.

Today the multifaceted work of the management apparatus is subordinated to the main task -- successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The transfer of the national economy to the path of intensive development, the leadership of sociocultural building, the enhancement of the people's wellbeing and the improvement of the economic mechanisms are what management organs' main attention is now focused on.

As is well known, the resolution of any management task requires a creative approach and consideration of the specific situation that has emerged. Nor can the sequence in which these tasks are resolved remain unchanged -- today life highlights one problem, tomorrow it highlights another.

This means that the management apparatus must be marked by exceptional mobility, flexibility and the ability to focus efforts on a particular key issue without, of course, losing sight of the whole range of other problems.

For instance, while displaying concern for the general development of socialist industry, planning and economic organs are today increasingly involved in building up the might of its leading sectors. While resolving questions of boosting agriculture, they pay paramount attention to developing all other sectors of the agroindustrial complex and to preparing the food program, which is called upon to link together the production, storage and processing of agricultural output.

These tasks, which our party has defined as extremely important, affect all management components and in point of fact constitute a specific program for their activity. Activity that is, let us specially note, coordinated, precise and designed to achieve the projected aims within a short time and at minimum cost.

As for the agroindustrial complex, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum noted, it is necessary to improve its management structure and to eliminate the inadequacies that exist in that sphere. This requires a further increase in the role of republican organs and local management organs. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the rayon level of management in every possible way and to increase the interest of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of all the organizations serving them in the speediest boosting of agricultural production.

The whole business of management is indissolubly connected with the further improvement and amelioration of the planning of the economy's development. Recently measures have been taken to improve the work of the USSR Gosplan -- the central organ of state management in the planning sphere -- and the planning organs in the republics. The level of scientific substantiation of plans is being enhanced and the procedure for their compilation is being improved. What is of paramount importance here is the combination of centralized planning with broad initiative for the union and autonomous republics and labor collectives. This helps to ensure the balanced and efficient development of the united national economic complex.

This complex functions on the basis of a complicated system of intersectorial and territorial production links. And, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "The center alone can efficiently lead this complex as a single whole and counterdepartmental and localist tendencies. On the other hand, the initiative of the localities, labor collectives and economy to function normally. The bulk of day-to-day questions must be resolved where they can be resolved rapidly, without excessive delay and consultation."

Management organs are increasingly required to resolve economic and social tasks primarily from a statewide standpoint. It is essentially a case of the ability to direct all our efforts and potential and all the influence of the management apparatus in such a way that the labor of the whole people produces the greatest benefits for the whole country, each republic and each person.

The work of the state apparatus affects practically all aspects of state and social life. But the main point invariably remains the same: Acting strictly in accordance with the law, the apparatus is called upon to ensure the efficient implementation of our party's decisions and the fulfillment of the state plans and to seek to improve the efficiency of the "machinery" of our united union multinational state.

2.

The increased maturity of socialist social relations and the ever more complex tasks of economic and social development require the constant improvement of the style and methods of work of the state apparatus.

As is well known, V.I. Lenin paid great attention to improving the activity of Soviet institutions and to introducing scientific labor organization into the management sphere. This is particularly urgent today. The task of improving the efficiency and quality of work in all components of the national economy must be resolved just as definitely and on just as large a scale when it comes to the activity of the management apparatus. The businesslike collaboration between the components of that apparatus must be improved and a comprehensive approach must be displayed toward the improvement of all aspects of management activity.

From this stem the demands that are now being made of the management apparatus. These are, above all, a scientific approach toward the resolution of management tasks, competence, businesslike efficiency, a systematic and organized approach in work, the precise organization of monitoring and verification of execution and the continuity of the decisions taken. The management apparatus must be as efficient, simple, cheap and close to production and to the masses as possible.

The process of improving the organizational structure of management is continuous. The priority tasks here include the amplification of the general management schemes that are operating in industry, the formulation of such schemes in other sectors of the national economy, and improved leadership of targeted programs and territorial production complexes.

One aspect of improving the work of the management apparatus is the reduction of the number of personnel employed in it. The USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 1 October 1981 "On Measures To Limit the Growth of and Reduce the Number of the Nonproduction Sphere" is directed toward this. The essence of the measures that are being taken boils down to preventing the number of management personnel as a proportion of the total number of working people from increasing, strictly observing the prescribed procedure for the formation of organizations with management functions, eliminating redundant components and completely eliminating duplication in work. Great importance is also attached to reducing the cost of the management apparatus and observing the most rigorous policy of thirst and spending on its upkeep. In this connection the USSR State Budget for 1982 assumes a saving of R1.1 billion.

An essential condition of efficient managemnt is the skillful planning of the apparatus' work. The experience of those components of management organs that are formulating and putting into effect precise regulations and an order of work deserves support.

A well-thought-out information system is exceptionally important for the management apparatus. An organized system for the gathering and utilization of information makes it possible to reveal pressing problems in a timely fashion and to correctly outline paths of continued progress. This promotes the more profound and comprehensive elaboration of draft decisions, which must be valid and specific, contain feasible targets and be based on experience and comprehensive analysis of the situation.

The introduction of a strict procedure for the elaboration, agreement upon and adoption of management decisions also helps improve their quality. It is equally important to convey decisions swiftly to their executors once they are adopted and to mobilize collectives' efforts to fulfill them. This organizational work must be carried out daily and on a large scale must be really effective.

As essential element in management work is the monitoring and systematic verification of the real fulfillment of adopted decisions. The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Monitoring and Verification of Execution in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" notes the need to strengthen executive discipline and to create a precise monitoring system.

All the aspects and facets of the Leninist style of work of the state apparatus and the management of society as a whole are increasingly developed and enriched in the process of the implementation of the social and economic tasks outlined by the party.

The Leninist style, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has aaid, "is a creative style, alien to subjectivism and permeated by a scientific approach to all social processes. It assumes great exactingness toward oneself and others, excludes complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism."

Apparatus personnel are still faced with the task of persistently combating bureaucracy, which is manifested both in indifference toward social requirements and the needs of individual citizens and in an irresponsible attitude toward one's own official duties and other people's labor. We cannot tolerate sluggishness in deciding questions, the needless referring of questions from one body to another or the desire to "protect" oneself by collecting a great quantity of information instead of really taking the necessary measures. The most effective means of combating bureaucratic distortions are the education of cadres in Leninist traditions, widespread participation by working people in management, the ensuring of publicity in work and the development of principled criticism and self-criticism.

The style and culture of management work depend on the standard of cadres' activity. Success in fulfilling the tasks of any component of the apparatus is ultimately determined by the personnel. A political approach toward assessing cadres and the inculcation in them of qualities such as ideological tempering, principledness, competence, initiative and organziing abilites are exceptionally important. The overwhelming majority of state apparatus personnel have an honest and conscientious attitude toward their official duty and operate energetically and with knowhow and perspective. At the same time we cannot tolerate the instances of a lack of organization and displays of formalism on the part of certain officials. The Leninist style and party exactingness are incompatible with any liberalism or desire to cover up shortcomings in the activity of particular state organ personnel. The party approach and party methods in assessing the labor of personnel at all levels are fundamental for our state apparatus. Every worker in the state apparatus, whatever his post, must fulfill the work entrusted to him with great responsibility, make full and skillful use of the powers vested in him and show initiative in resolving management tasks.

The further improvement of the training of cadres in the apparatus, and not only cadres in its upper "echelons" but also those on the middle and lower levels, can also play an important role in improving the standards of management organs' work.

V.I. Lenin regarded the ensuring of mass participation by the working people in the management of society's affairs as a "miraculous remedy" capable of "immediately, at a stroke producing a TENFOLD INCREASE [capitalized words published in boldface type] in our state apparatus" (see Complete Collected Works, vol 34, p 313). In the Soviet land management is profoundly democratic. It assumes citizens' broad participation in state affairs and their involvement in the discussion, consideration and decision of questions of economic and sociocultural building. The demand and needs of all Soviet society's classes and social groups and all the country's nations and nationalties are taken into account and really implemented during nationwide discussions and election campaigns via the system of party organizations and state organs, the trade unions, the Komsomol and people's control organs and via labor collectives and the mass news media. The revelation and consideration of the masses' opinion stem from the very nature of our social system and the Soviet political system.

The careful and timely examination of citizens' proposals, statements and complaints is of paramount importance. People's appeals to state organs are a means of implementing and protecting citizens' rights, an important channel for strengthening state organs' link with the people and a substantial source of social information. Many questions raised in letters are examined at sessions of the presidiums of the USSR and union republic Councils of Ministers and ministry and department collegiums and find practical embodiment in government decisions and ministry and department documents.

The guarantee that all components of the management apparatus will successfully fulfill the tasks facing them is the party leadership of its activity. The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum noted that here it is a case above all of a well-thought-out and exacting cadre policy, of persistence and purposefulness in upholding statewide interests and of a resolute struggle against every violation of the decisions that are adopted.

According to the CPSU rules, primary party organizations possess the right to monitor the activity of enterprise, institution and organization administrations. The statute on primary party organization commissions to monitor the administration's activity and the apparatus' work which was recently approved by the CPSU Central Committee is of great importance. It envisages forming in the party organizations of ministries, state committees and other central and local soviet and economic institutions and departments commissions to monitor the work of the apparatus to fulfill party and government directives and observe the soviet laws.

The management apparatus of the Soviet multinational union state has come a long way in its development. V.I. Lenin once spoke of the need to ensure that the apparatus is raised "to the highest rungs of culture." "I am confident," he noted, "that we will necessarily and inevitably approach the very best results by continuing to devote our efforts to this work" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 251).

Guided by Leninist principles, the management apparatus -- at the center, in the republics and at local level -- is now making its contribution to resolving the tasks that the 26th party congress set our country.

NATIONALITIES POLICY REFUTES RUSSIFICATION CLAIM

LD252344 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 25 May 82

["Peoples of the USSR: Equal Rights, Equal Opportunities"; by TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- Now that the Soviet people is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the multinational socialist state, bourgeois ideologists and propagandists are trying to revive their old fable that the liquidation of nations, the Russification of peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union is approaching.

This ill-intentioned slander is completely refuted by the fundamental principles of the nationalities policy of the Soviet state, by how these principles are implemented in practice, in every-day life of the country, of Soviet people.

The equality of all nations and nationalities populating the USSR is registered in the country's Constitution. It contains the provisions about the national state formations -- the union and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and districts. Voluntarily united in the USSR are 15 national union republics. They include 38 autonomous republics, regions, districts.

The Constitution ensures proportional representation of all peoples of the USSR in all state authority bodies -- from local soviets to the USSR Supreme Soviet. By the way, in one of the two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament, the Soviet of Nationalities, every union republic is represented by the same number of deputies. This means that, for instance, the Ukraine with its population of over 50 million and Estonia which has a population of 1.5 million have the equal number of representatives in the Soviet of Nationalities. This state of things guarantees genuine equality of the republics. Not one large nation can impose its will on a small people. It should be noted that any law in the USSR is passed only in case it is approved by both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Constitution of the USSR guarantees to every people, every person in the USSR the right to receive education in one's native language. Tuition in schools is in the languages of all peoples of the USSR. Primers for junior schoolchildren are published in the Soviet Union in 100 languages. Legal proceedings and business correspondence are conducted in the USSR in the languages of all national republics, regions and districts. Works of Soviet writers are written and published in 77 languages of peoples of the USSR. Newspapers and journals appear in tens of languages. There are radio broadcasts and television programs, theatrical productions and films in tens of languages.

The Soviet state is encouraging the development of national art of peoples of the USSR. Audiences in tens of countries where folklore ensembles from the Soviet Union had guest performances and were a success could get convinced of this.

In the years of Soviet power, specific national features of many peoples of the USSR, far from decreasing, became more vivid. Suffice it to say that in six decades 50 peoples that were formerly backward acquired their national written language. Is this not a convincing proof of the state's care for the development of nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union?

IZVESTIYA ANNOUNCES GERMAN-LANGUAGE ANTHOLOGY

PM201449 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 May carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article entitled "Native Tracts" by Gerold Belger writing from Alma-Ata. The article, under the rubric "Writer's Notes," is a review of a newly published almanac of German-language Soviet writings. Belger notes that the "main significance" of the almanac under review is its "fostering" what Brezhnev termed at the 26th CPSU Congress "a sense of belonging to the unified, great Soviet motherland."

DPA REPORTS DEMONSTRATION BY 'ETHNIC' GERMANS

LD161452 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 May (DPA) -- A group of Russians of German ethnic origin, who have been waiting up to 5 years for permission to leave the USSR for the Federal Republic, demonstrated in Moscow's Red Square this afternoon. The group consisted of about 12 men and women and 3 children. A few yards from the Lenin Mausoleum the demonstrators held up banners with the slogans "Let our mother leave the country" and "We want to go to the FRG." Police and security men stopped the demonstration after about 1 minute. Meanwhile, a large crowd had gathered around the group. A police vehicle drove up and the demonstrators were forced in and driven away.

KORCHNOY'S SON RELEASED FROM LABOR CAMP

NC151340 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 15 May (AFP) -- Igor Korchnoy, son of exiled chess player Viktor Korchnoy, was freed on Thursday from the labour camp where he has served two and a half years for refusing the call up, he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone call today. He will begin steps as soon as possible to obtain a visa to join his father in Switzerland. Sources said earlier this week that Korchnoy and his mother would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union once he was released.

ALIYEV ATTENDS COMPOSER'S FUNERAL IN BAKU

PM261441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 6

[Text] Baku, 18 May (TASS) -- Today the capital of Azerbaijan paid its last respects to the outstanding Soviet composer Kara Abulfaz ogly Karayev, hero of socialist labor, USSR people's artist, Lenin and State Prize winner and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. The funeral took place on the Avenue of the Honored Dead. Speakers at the funeral, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and representatives of the republic's working people and the country's music community, talked of the unfading significance of the creative work of a communist artist who devoted his immense talent and expertise to making Soviet musical art thrive.

CORRECTION TO TRAPEZNIKOV ON MANAGEMENT CHANGES

The following corrections and new additions should be made to the 7 May Moscow PRAVDA in Russian article on changes in management methods by Academician V. Trapeznikov, carried on pages 2-3, published in the 20 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, beginning on page S 7:

Page S 7, paragraph four, line two should read: ...for a long period the climatic factor has not changed the overall curve.

Page S 8, paragraph four, the passage starting in the three should read: ...transition in 1957 from a sector system of administration to a territorial one (the sovnarkhozes) entailed the severance of many economic ties and the breaking up of production complexes. As a result, the indicators for national income, return on capital, and rates of scientific-technical progress deteriorated sharply by 1958. The return in 1965 led to a sudden improvement in 1966. [supplying dropped line]

Page S 9, paragraph two, last sentence should read: This will begin to bear fruit in a few years just as the intersectoral targeted program will yield a perceptible savings in the 12th and 13th Five Year Plans.

Page S 10, paragraph six should read: The current opinion is that chance stoppages can be compensated....

Same page, same paragraph, last sentence should read: Stoppages cost far more than planned reserves.

Page S 11, next to last paragraph, line two should read: ...by people's enthusiasm and the influence of "force."

MINISTRIES BLAMED FOR NORTH'S EQUIPMENT LAGS

PM171329 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 May carries on page 2 a 2,000-word Tyumen-Moscow article, "The Power of the Tyumen North," by special correspondent V. Lisin and V. Parfenov. The article, the concluding part of an article begun in PRAVDA 4 May, notes a "shortage" of equipment capable of eliminating the "seasonal nature" of work in the north, a shortage for which the writers blame the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building. The writers conclude by calling on several named ministries to "participate more actively" in providing materials and equipment needed for a switch to a "new stage of pipe building."

UKRAINE GAS PIPELINE SECTION PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

LD271008 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Kiev, 27 May, TASS -- The first kilometer of the transcontinental steel Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline were welded today at the Ukraine's longest section of 539 kilometres. The gas pipeline is elongated by 30 metres every 15-20 minutes.

The rapid pace of advancement is promoted by many novelties which are used in the construction. One of them is the welding "joint-10" unit which was designed by scientists of the Kiev Yugeniy Paton Institute of Electric Welding. The new welding unit increases 200-300 per cent labour productivity in welding pipe joints. The unit can be used in any weather.

The total length of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline will be 4650 kilometres.

KLAUSON WRITES ON MINISTRIES' UNREALISTIC PLANS

PM201021 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 May Morning Edition, publishes on page 2 under the headline "Collating Plans With Reality" a 1,500-word article by V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

Klauson complains about the failure of ministries to take account of the real potential of enterprises in drawing up plans and to provide them with necessary material and technical resources to fulfill them. As a result, he writes, workers' morale is low in certain places and plans are underfulfilled. Concrete action is needed to improve the state of affairs, he concludes.

ORENBURG FARMS' FUEL USE SHORTCOMINGS CITED

PM261301 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 May carries on page 2 a 1,800-word report entitled "Every Drop Counts; Harvest Vigil: THe Economy Must Be Economical" by correspondent G. Sazanov, citing various examples of inefficiency in the supply, transportation, storage and use of fuel and lubricants on farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast, the most important of which are the failure to consistently keep track of consumption, dilatoriness in remedying shortages of basic equipment and underutilization of specialized transport. Party committees, people's controllers and rural activists are urged to take "a firmer and more principled line" to prevent such occurrences.

NEW OIL TANKER LAUNCHED, FACING SEA TRIALS

PM210755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 6

[Correspondent V. Artemenko report: "Named After a Hero"]

[Text] Ordzhonikidze, 12 May -- A new oil tanker built by shipbuilders of Kherson's "60-Letiye Leninskogo Komsomola shipbuilding association has been launched ahead of schedule. The tanker has been named for Issa Aleksandrovich Pliyev, an illustrious son of the Ossetian people, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Mongolia. The General Pliyev now faces sea trials in the Black Sea.

BRIEFS

NEW GAS DEPOSITS -- Orenburg, 12 May (TASS) -- New gas deposits in Orenburgskaya Oblast will permit the full exploitation of the Soyuz gas pipeline for many years to come. The prospecting of the Karachagnakskoye gas condensate deposit 150 km south of Orenburg is not compete but reserves already discovered will permit extraction and processing of fuel in this region to be brought to 50 billion cubic meters in 1985. Another deposit has been discovered in the north of Orenburgskaya Oblast which will become a supplementary source for the local gas and chemical combine. Orenburg gas contains large parts of hydrogen sulphide which initially hampered its extraction. The construction of a refining plant was necessary which today also produces sulphur, helium, ethylene and other forms of chemical raw materials. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 12 May 82 LD]

GAS TO NOVOPSKOV -- Builders have decided to supply Urengoy gas to Novopskov 6 months ahead of schedule. Everything is ready to receive the gas. Thus the Novopskov settlement in the north of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast is becoming the largest junction of main gas pipelines in the USSR. Thanks to its geographical position it has found itself on the path of gas pipelines which run north-south and east-west. Besides, main pipelines have been laid to Novopskov from Orenburg and the first section of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline. This has been done because it is possible to supply fuel from here to Donbass, Zhdanov and other industrial centers of the country by the shortest route. Two compressor stations have been built in Novopskov for gas-pumping operations. One of these is serving the Soyuz gas pipeline and the other all the remaining pipelines. The Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline now under construction will be connected to the latter. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 May 82 LD]

JANUARY-APRIL STOCKRAISING FIGURES REPORTED

PM261351 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 82 signed to press 18 May 82 p 19

[Unattributed review of January-April stockraising figures: "Stockraising on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central statistical administration figures on the state of stockraising on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January through April 1982.

The most intensive livestock stabling period has come to an end everywhere. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, joining in all-union socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, have not only been able to increase the livestock population but have also achieved an increase in the production and sale of meat, milk and other output.

I. Stockraising Production Output

In January through April this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in stockraising production output:

Indicators	January-April 1982	January-April 1982 as Percentage of January-April 1981
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand tons	4,865	98
of which:		
Cattle	3,017	97
Hogs	1,143	95
Sheep and goats	139	107
Poultry	566	110
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	17,092	96
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	604	95
Hen's eggs obtained -- millions	16,021	102
Average egg yield per laying hen	67	100

Meat production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes fell by 81,000 tons compared with January through April 1981. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Tadzhikistan, Georgia, Belorussia and Turkmenia achieved an increase in meat production. In the RSFSR an increase in meat production was secured on the farms of Murmanskaya, Kalinskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya, Tulskaya, Smolenskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts, the Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSRs and Kurganskaya, Sverdloyskaya, Omskaya, Tomskaya, Tyumenskaya and a number of other oblasts.

The gross milk yield was 4 percent lower than in January through April last year. At the same time the dairy farm workers of the Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Kirgiz and Armenian SSRs ensured an increase in the output of this product. In the RSFSR the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bryanskaya, Kalinskaya, Moskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Volgogradskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, the Bashkirskaya, Kalmytskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSRs, Stavropolskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kemerovskaya and a number of other oblasts increased milk production.

Egg production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the first 4 months of 1982 increased by 363 million eggs by comparison with January through April 1981. There was an increase in this produce on the farms of 10 union republics, the exceptions being the Kazakh, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz and Estonian SSRs.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Produce on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Produce Purchased	Purchased in January-April 1982	January-April 1982 as Percentage of January-April 1981
Livestock and poultry (in live weight -- thousand tons	4,767	99
Milk -- thousand tons	14,282	96
Eggs -- millions	15,377	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January through April 1982 fell by 56,000 tons by comparison with January through April 1981. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 350 kg. The average weight of hogs was 98 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down by 540,000 tons. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vologodskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Volgradskaya, and Saratovskaya Oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray, Orenburgskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray increased the sale of this produce.

The sale of eggs to the state in January through April increased by 433 million. The biggest increase in purchases of this produce was ensured on the farms of the Uzbek, Georgian, and Armenian SSRs. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya Oblast, the Chuvashskaya ASSR, Kostromskaya, Vladimirskaya, Yaroslavskaya, and Smolenskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and Chitinskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Leningradskaya and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Stockraising Produce Broken Down by Union Republic

January-April 1982 as Percentage of January-April 1981

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	98	96	102	99	99	103
RSFSR	99.6	97	102	100.5	98	103
Including Non-Chernozem Zone	99	97	104	99.7	100.6	105
Ukrainian SSR	96	93	102	95	93	102
Belorussian SSR	102	105	104	103	125	103
Uzbek SSR	110	105	112	110	107	112
Kazakh SSR	85	92	99.8	84	95	101
Georgian SSR	106	92	105	105	94	106
Azerbaijan SSR	110	102	102	112	99.6	102
Lithuanian SSR	95	98	103	110	127	102
Moldavian SSR	145	85	99.7	151	84	98
Latvian SSR	94	90	99.5	94	94	100.2
Kirgiz SSR	95	101	96	104	101	94
Tadzhik SSR	106	98	107	105	103	105
Armenian SSR	108	100.2	104	108	102	106
Turkmen SSR	101	99.2	106	102	105	103
Estonian SSR	92	84	99	90	89	100.3

In addition the procurement organization purchased 280,000 tons of milk and 118,000 tons of livestock on the population's private farms in January through April 1982.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 May 1982 there were 94.5 million head of cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 460,000 more than by the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.9 million, showing an increase of 115,000. The hog population was 55 million. There were 146.5 million sheep and goats. The number of poultry was 746.8 million, showing an increase of 16 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except the RSFSR and Georgia. The farms of Bashkiria, Chuvashia and Udmurtia, Primorskiy Kray and Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya, Ryazanskaya, Volgogradskaya and a number of other oblasts allowed a reduction in the cattle population.

The hog population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of six union republics, the exceptions being the farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Estonia.

The number of sheep and goats increased on the farms of Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Kirgizia, and Armenia. In the RSFSR the number of sheep and goats decreased markedly on the farms of Novgorodskaya, Orlovskaya, Pskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts, the Mariyskaya, Chuvashskaya, Tatarskaya, Severo-Osetinskaya and Komi ASSRs and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

The poultry population increased on the farms of 11 union republics, the exceptions being Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Estonia.

The grazing period has now arrived -- the most favorable time for increasing the output of stockraising unit produce. And it is very important not to let it slip by. On every farm a clear-cut plan must be elaborated for measures for the best use of fodder land, the creation of a reliable green fodder production process must be ensured, and on this basis milk yield and animal weight gains must be increased.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

PM261423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed agricultural review: "Sowing Campaign Moves Eastward"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration by Monday 17 May, spring crops had been sown on 91.6 million hectares in the country, including grain and pulse crops (but excluding corn) on 52.4 million hectares.

Grain and pulse crops were sown on 4.8 million hectares [as published; figure of 4.8 million hectares would seem appropriate for pulses alone], buckwheat on 388,000 hectares, millet on over 1 million, rice on 491,000, grain corn on 3.4 million and soybeans on 159,000 hectares.

Sunflowers were sown on 3.9 million, sugar beet on 3.5 million, flax on 871,000, corn for silage and succulent fodder on 7.3 million hectates. Potatoes were planted on almost 2 million hectares and vegetables on 911,000 hectares.

In the past week in the virgin land farmers of Kazakhstan launched the mass sowing of grain crops on their tremendous grainfield -- 17 million hectares. The sowing campaign in West Siberia has increased in scope -- here too the grain fields are of an impressive size -- 10.2 million hectares. Add to this the grainfields of East Siberia -- 4.6 million and the grainfields of the Far East -- over 1.1 million hectares and you will realize how vast is the bridgehead on which the battle for grain is now being fought in the eastern grain areas of the country.

The farmers of Kazakhstan and Siberia have started sowing with no hitches. The pace of the work is quite high everywhere.

Before the start of spring offensive the farmers of several eastern regions were worried by a certain shortage of moisture in the soil. But recently there has been abundant rain in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and less heavy but nonetheless productive rain in Novosibirskiy Kray, in a number of rayons of Altayaskiy Kray and in some places in north Kazakhstan. However the struggle for moisture currently remains the prime task for farmers here. In resolving this task agronomists are creatively amending fieldwork techniques. In particular, in several eastern regions farms are sowing seeds somewhat deeper than normal. Everywhere, farmers are striving to sow grain crops at the same time as applying mineral fertilizer in the drills. As experience shows, this speeds the ripening of the grain by 5-7 days and enables it to withstand drought better. Farmers are expending much effort to clear the fields of weeds as far as possible.

In Kazakhstan the virgin land farmers are striving to prevent a gap occurring between the presowing cultivation of the fields and the sowing. Strong wheat is being sown (the republic occupies one of the leading places in the country for its production). Recently its sale to the state has doubled. This success must be developed and the virgin land farmers are ready for this. The bulk of the fallow and also areas which have grown the best preceding crops have been earmarked for wheat. On many farms the seed is all in the top two quality categories. One-fifth of the area devoted to wheat -- which is more than last years -- has been set aside by the farms for new zoned varieties: Omskaya-0, Tselinnaya-21 and Karagandinskaya-2.

On the Omskaya Oblast's grainfield's two out of every three hectares will be sown to new varieties bred by the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture. Novosibirskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes are sowing 2/3 of the areas allocated for wheat to the drought-resistant, promising variety Novosibirskaya-67 developed jointly by the Siberian sections of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

While the weather in the east was favoring the grain growers, it became cool again in the west of the European territory and in the Non-Chernozem Zone. However, the farmer is already used to such caprices of the spring this year and the latest vagaries of the weather have not upset his rhythm. The work took, and is taking, its course, as the saying goes.

During the week spring crops were sown on 26 million hectares in the country. This is somewhat more than in the previous 7 days, though even the pace was high. We can say that the sowing campaign is at its height. Specialists have been recording a good pace for sowing millet, corn for silage and sunflowers in the last few days.

The sowing campaign in the Volga Region is drawing to a close. Here, there are still 4.5 million hectares to sow out of the 19 or so million hectares devoted to spring crops.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Volgogradskaya Oblast are close to completing the sowing of grain and pulse crops on an area approaching 2.4 million hectares. Here winter crops on an area of over 1.5 million hectares have wintered well and are developing successfully.

Volgogradskaya Oblast is not just a major grain producing area but also an important vegetable growing area. This year the areas devoted to vegetables are being expanded in comparison with last year. This is being done exclusively on the initiative of the farms themselves. The Volgograd fruit and vegetable farm alone is increasing the area by 550 hectares. This is the program to obtain 25,000 tons of early vegetables by 1 August.

They are preparing for the hay mowing in the Don region. The sowing campaign here has been somewhat delayed because of rain, but this created good conditions for the growth of grasses, especially perennial grasses, which occupy 300,000 hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast. There are also a lot of annual grasses here and also tract of natural grasses for haymaking. The farmers of the Don have set themselves the task of procuring about 1.5 million tons of hay this year. To ensure this 700,000 tons must be obtained at the first cutting; it has been decided to use all perennial grasses only for hay, since it is precisely from them that high-quality hay is obtained.

Specialists have calculated that it is possible to carry out the first cutting with existing equipment in 80-100 working hours. It must be said, that the level of readiness of equipment in the oblast is good. Only certain rayons are lagging somewhat in the repair of mowing and chopping machines, but only as much as will take only a few days to complete.

In the Kuban, the sowing of rice and corn for silage is still being completed while the beetgrowers have already started tending the shoots. According to specialists, the beet sowing this year was conducted in an organized manner and good shoots have been obtained. Kuban farmers are striving to obtain on average 350 quintals from each of the 204,000 hectares and to sell 6 million tons of the roots to the state.

The sowing work is ending and the tending of industrial corps is beginning on the farms of the Ukrainian SSR. As of 17 May, 15.3 million hectares or 95 percent of all spring crops in the republic were sown compared with last year, spring crops have been sown on 664,000 hectares more. The rice sowing has been completed on 35,000 hectares. Millet was sown on 199,000 hectares or 76 percent of the alloted area, buckwheat on 222,000 hectares or 67 percent, and corn on 4.3 million hectares or 90 percent.

The fields present a very varied picture now in May. Grain crops are being sown in the grain areas of the east while the sowing campaign is being completed in the Volga Region, in the Central Chernozem Zone, in a number of oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, in Belorussia and the Baltic region. And right away the farmers are starting to tend the shoots. And soon the haymaking will get under way on vast tracts. The busy month of May is one long round of strenuous work.

TADZHIK PAPER DISCUSSES FODDER SHORTAGE

LD261218 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 May 82 p 1

[Article entitled: "Let Us Prepare More Fodder! In the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR"]

[Excerpt] The Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR adopted a resolution "On Urgent Measures to Ensure Fodder for Livestock Raising and To Compensate for the Shortage of Fodder Caused by the Drought in 1982."

THe resolution notes that the unfavorably dry spring this year led to a premature drying up of natural grasses on winter pastures, to the perishing of grain crops on considerable areas of unirrigated lands and to the perishing of grasses on hayfields and summer pastures.

The situation is arousing serious concern about the provision of fodder for livestock raising. However, many heads and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises are only slowly rearranging their work to conform with this year's conditions and are not undertaking the necessary measures to provide fodder for livestock raising, and are not making full use of the possibilities of irrigated agriculture to increase the production of fodder. Some farms have not yet completed sowing of fodder crops on irrigated lands. Use is not being made of reeds, coarse-stalked plants, twig fodder and other possibilities to increase the supplies of fodder. Flagrant violations of technology in harvesting and procuring fodder are being allowed to occur.